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Boston Fishermen Strike For War Risk Insurance

Union fishermen at Boston—largest fresh fish port in the world—are on strike today for a war risk insurance policy on each man.

Officials of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, called the strike effective as fast as the trawlers and draggers reach port because the owners, who claim that the men working "on shares" are virtually partners with them in the business, would not agree to pay the cost of the insurance.

By late this afternoon 148 men were out on strike, but 128 trawlers were still at sea.

The union men asked for a $20 war bonus for each trip, a $5,000 war risk life insurance policy for each man, and $200 insurance for the clothing and personal possessions of each man.

Owners refused the bonus but agreed to put the life insurance into effect if the men would agree to submit the question as to who should pay for it to arbitration. This, it is understood, was rejected by the union.

Fisheries story: Page 2.

The World's Day—January 8, 1942

War in the Pacific: Enemy Gains in Malaya

Southwest Pacific

British withdrawal from Perak Province in Malaya was admitted by the British High Command at Singapore. [Page 1.]

An Allied blow was struck at Japan when British planes carried out a damaging raid on Bangkok, capital of Japanese-dominated Thailand. [Page 1.]

Philippines

Fighting in the Philippine theater continued with varying intensity as the Japanese brought up reinforcements to the Luzon front preparatory to a large scale attack, the War Department said. For the first time in several days there were no enemy attacks on the fortifications in Manila Bay.

Africa: British Claim New German Retreat

A new Nazi retreat on the west-bound road to Tripoli was announced by the British, who also claimed that their forces were operating spearheads 600 miles from the starting point of the drive into Libya. [Page 6.]

Washington: No Need for 'Gas' Rationing

Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes assured the nation there was "no immediate prospect" of gasoline rationing as a war measure. The rubber shortage, he said, would postpone or obviate any need for gasoline rationing.

Undersecretary of State Welles and a corps of advisers prepared to leave for Rio de Janeiro for the conference of American Foreign Ministers called for Jan. 15 to consider hemispheric problems caused by the war.

Farm bloc leaders said they agreed with the President that with higher market prices of agricultural products, Federal appropriations for direct farm aid should be reduced. [Financial Page.]

An air force of 2,000,000 men will be necessary to man America's share of the warplanes to be produced in 1942 and 1943 under President Roosevelt's program, aviation experts estimated. [Page 1.]

Forty thousand men enlisted in the Navy during December and this rate of enlistment is being maintained, the Navy Department said. Prior to Pearl Harbor the average monthly enlistment rate was between 8,500 and 9,000.

Bills to establish Daylight Saving Time were advanced in both houses of Congress. The Senate passed legislation authorizing the President to advance time in any part of the nation by not more than two hours. The House Interstate Commerce Committee reported a similar measure in different form.

The War Department notified Maj. Gen. Francis J. Wilby, Commander of the First Corps Area, that he had been appointed Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, effective Jan. 12. Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, Commander of the New England Frontier Sector, will succeed General Wilby as Commander of the First Corps Area, in addition to his present duties.

Russia: New Wedge in German Lines

A new Russian wedge was thrust into Nazi lines on the Central Front as the Soviets claimed capture of Meshchkovsk, 40 miles west of Kaluga. [Page 7.]

Air and Sea: British Planes Sink Freighter

The German Freighter Barcelona was sunk by British planes during a recent raid on Aalesund, Norway, marine circles reported in New York. The 3,101-ton vessel traded between Nova Scotia and Germany before the war.

Americas: Paraguay to Raise Legations

Paraguay announced a decision to raise its legations in Washington, Buenos Aires, and Rio de Janeiro to the rank of embassies.

In Europe: Eden Denies Defense Neglect

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, denied that there had been any "neglect" in preparing Singapore's defenses, declaring that "deliberate decisions" had governed British defense measures in the fortress. [Page 1.]

Special defense corps to protect airdromes from "vertical envelopment" have been formed in Britain, it was announced in the House of Lords. [Page 9.]

Belgian Jews were reported by the Free Belgian Agency to have been united into a single Jewish community by German authorities preparatory to possible emigration.

Snowstorms sweeping across Spain isolated Madrid from east and west. Reports said rail service between Barcelona and Madrid was suspended.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Auto Tax $2.09; Stickers Jan. 26

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Treasury said today that the new automobile tax stickers would go on sale in post offices and Federal revenue offices throughout the country Jan. 26.

The first sticker, which every private automobile or truck will have to carry after Feb. 1 will cost $2.09 and will be good until July 1, when new stickers will be sold at the annual rate of $5 apiece. Other stickers at varying costs will be sold for all other types of motor vehicles and motor boats.

To begin with, the Treasury is going to ask motorists to go to post offices or revenue offices and buy stickers on their own initiative.

The Treasury said that because these stamps have an actual value, they will be sold only for cash or money orders or certified checks. No personal checks will be accepted.

Sugar Ration: Two Pounds To a Buyer

Bay State grocers impose limit to replenish stocks cleaned out by hoarders —No shortage seen.

Sugar sales, beginning today, were limited to two pounds with each dollar or more of grocery order, according to a plan adopted last night by Massachusetts Retail Grocers.

The rationing is not due, it is claimed, to shortage in sugar supplies.

It is the result of a sugar-buying rush by housewives and others who have cleaned out the entire stock of hundreds of local stores. Numerous small bakery and confectionery concerns, it was reported at the meeting, have been unable because of this to obtain the sugar which they need for their business.

Sugar refiners aren't worried about the supply. Henry Worcester, Vice-President of the Revere Sugar Refining Company, said today, "As far as we refiners can see, there isn't anything to worry about."

Appeal by Saltonstall

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said today he had been informed that there is a plentiful supply of sugar to satisfy normal needs. He added that the Division of the Necessaries of Life is keeping in close touch with the voluntary system of limiting sugar purchases.

When asked whether a system of ration cards might be necessary, he said, "We don't want to ration anything, if we can possibly avoid it and prevent hoarding."

The Governor urged the public to stop hoarding and indicated that, pending the results of voluntary efforts, no further official action is contemplated.

However, less optimistic estimates of supply have been brought back from Washington by Richard C. Cooke, President of the Smaller Business Association of New England. He went to the Capital on the sugar question.

Besides loss of the Philippine crop of 1,000,000 tons, Mr. Cooke was told that the Hawaiian crop would be cut down, because considerable sugar land was being plowed up for vegetables. The Hawaiian Islands heretofore have been able to obtain much food from the Pacific Coast but expect this source will be reduced by the pre-emption of shipping space by munitions.

Mr. Cooke was also told at the Department of Agriculture, he said, that the British supply of sugar was insufficient, and that the United States would have to do more to feed Britain and Probably Russia also.

No Hardships Foreseen

That the actual sugar situation, however, might become acute appears to be borne out by the quota figures which were established for 1942: Cuba, 1,900,000; Hawaii, 900,000; Philippines, 1,000,000; Puerto Rico, 800,000; United States beet crop, 1,600,000; U. S. sugar cane, 450,000. A total of 6,650,000 tons.

It will be seen that should all imports from the Philippine and Hawaiian islands be cut off the reduction in sugar imports—some 1,900,000 tons—would be severe.

Admitting that there "may be a

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

U.S. to Need 2,000,000 for Air Force, And 1,000,000 Men to Handle Tanks; British Admit Weakness in Far East

Eden denies neglect of Singapore defense—Says supplies were needed elsewhere.

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden denied today there had been any "neglect" by the Government in preparing the defense of Singapore against Japanese attack, declaring, "if we were wrong it was a deliberate decision and not one based on neglect."

He said that the problem of Malayan defense was weighed each time the War Cabinet considered sending reinforcements to the Middle East or Russia. He reminded the House of Commons that the Singapore defenses had been strengthened many times since 1939.

Seemingly countering a charge that the dominions were not fully informed on the war effort, Mr. Eden stated that while he was in Moscow recently the dominions received full information on conversations he had with Joseph Stalin.

Mr. Eden said that Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada and Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand had expressed satisfaction with the present representation in war effort but that "a different view has been taken by Australia."

The question of dominion representation in the United Nations war council "must be left to Mr. Churchill," Mr. Eden said.

Supplies Helped Russia

He rejected a suggestion that munitions sent to Russia should have been allocated to Singapore, saying that he knew that supplies had "played a very valuable part in the Russian military effort."

The Foreign Secretary also denied that the earlier decision to aid Greece was "sentimental." He declared that it was taken with full concurrence of military authorities. He reiterated that the Yugoslav coup d'état with subsequent resistance to the Germans, coupled with the action of British troops in Greece, had delayed the German attack on Russia by six weeks.

This point was cheered by the House.

Mr. Eden said, too, that he had called Britain's ministers at Ankara and Teheran to Moscow "because I thought it probable that the Germans would try to make mischief in Turkey, particularly out of my visit to Moscow."

"And in that," he added, "I was not disappointed."

Insufficient Resources

Maj. Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, indicated impending removal or transfer for Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, Resident Commissioner for Far Eastern Affairs, when he said in a written reply to a Commons question that "the appointment of a supreme commander in chief on the Southwest Pacific necessitated a review

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Strategy: Is East secondary to Europe? Page 9.

1,999,997 More Like These Needed

A soldier, a marine and a sailor, typical of the thousands of young men from all parts of the country and from all walks of life who are joining the Army Air Corps, meet at the Air Corps Replacement Training Center at Kelly Field, Texas. Approximately 2,000,000 youths like these will be needed to carry out the aviation aspect of the President's war program. Left to right, Staff Sergeant Joseph L. Bogart of Baker, Ore.; Marine Private David Starrett of Madison, N. J., and Acting Radioman Third Class Thomas E. Templeton of Youngstown, Ohio.

Experts see an army of five to seven million needed in President's war plans.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—An American Air Force of at least 2,000,000 men—double the estimated size of Germany's famed Luftwaffe—will be necessary to man America's share of the warplanes to be produced during the next two years under President Roosevelt's war plan, in the opinion of aviation experts here.

At the same time, it is believed that more than 1,000,000 new soldiers will be required to handle what is expected to be this country's share of the 120,000 tanks which the President promised would have been produced by the end of 1943.

These two facts, coupled with the realization that all other branches of the United States will have to undergo a complementary expansion, are causing experts here to revive talk of an Army of 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 men.

140,000 Pilots, Crewmen

In his address to Congress on the state of the Union, President Roosevelt called for a 1942-43 production of 185,000 planes, of which 145,000 will be fighting planes. If the United States retains roughly half of these planes, shipping the other half to America's allies, as past experience indicates may be done, this would mean that pilots, plane crews and ground crews will have to be supplied in immense quantities.

Of the 72,500 combat planes which this country would theoretically retain under the 50-50 division program, probably half would be first-line craft with an equal number in reserve. On the basis of four men to a plane (this takes into account the fact that a well-rounded air force ranges from one-man pursuit ships to nine-man four-engined bombers) at least 140,000 pilots and plane crewmen would be needed to man the first-line craft.

Since it is estimated, however, that some 20 men are needed on the ground for every plane in the air and in reserve, this would mean approximately 1,500,000 ground workers. When one adds the number of pilots who would have to be trained to replace those lost with first-line craft, the total man power needed for America's share of the President's program is in the neighborhood of 2,000,000.

1,000,000 in Luftwaffe

These figures do not, of course, take into account the officers, administrative officials and staffs connected with the Army and Navy air schools who are responsible for the mass production of new pilots, mechanics, radio operators, observers, photographers and the many other types of airmen needed for today's aerial warfare.

The best estimates here as to the present size of Air Marshal Hermann Göring's Luftwaffe give it approximately 1,000,000 men. Thus the United States is seen as undertaking to establish a two-to-one superiority over the mightiest air arm in history.

While admitting that it is even

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Armaments: $56,000,000,000 Task; Friction Still Delays Auto Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—The Office of Production Management today began the stupendous task of turning $5,000,000,000 a month into armaments.

To guarantee that this job gets done, a sweeping administrative reorganization of the Government's multiplied and overlapping procurement agencies is known to be before the President with the strong indorsement of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace.

Mr. Wallace himself, as Chairman of both the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board and the Economic Warfare Board, occupies a strategic position in the defense setup and it is understood he is making a strong appeal to the White House for a prompt and decisive centralization of authority.

Virtually every bureau of the Government is devoting itself to implementing the President's $56,000,000,000 war program and major developments included:

Expenditures—A 150 per cent increase in the actual average monthly expenditures for armament production is essential to bring to reality the program which the President placed before Congress this week.

The total of $56,000,000,000, set as the objective for war expenditures from June 1942 to June 1943, will require an average monthly expenditure of nearly $4,700,000,000. But since the rate of spending may not be achieved at the beginning of the fiscal year, now only six months away, the rate will have to rise in the latter months to at least $5,000,000,000, or 2½ times the current rate of expenditure.

Some insight into the constant progression of the defense program

Milk Wagon Rattle May Again Be Heard

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 8

Tire rationing will compel the dairies to pool their home milk delivery facilities, or go back to the horse and wagon era, OPM sources predict.

Addressing representatives of the dairy industry, Douglas MacKeachie, OPM Purchases Director, said dairy delivery services might have to be altered and that any plans for coping with the shortage of new tires would have to be drawn with the idea of keeping the small firms in business.

—and its execution—can be gained from the following facts:

In his budget message a year ago, the President said he expected expenditures for national defense to be stepped up to $4,750,000,000 in the six months ending with June, 1941. The amount actually expended in that period —$4,611,000,000—almost equalled the predicted total.

A year ago the President estimated defense expenditures for the fiscal year 1942 at close to $11,000,000,000. At the end of December halfway point of the fiscal year, they already amounted to $8,822,000,000.

The new budget, however, more than doubled the estimate of war expenditures for the fiscal year 1942, placing the total, including net outlays of Government corporations for war purposes, at $26,000,000,000.

To accomplish that objective, war expenditures during the next six months must total $17,178,000,000, or a monthly average of $2,863,000,000. By December, the monthly expenditure had risen to almost $2,000,000,000.

Navy—Following quick action by both Houses of Congress, President Roosevelt possesses the authority to increase the enlisted strength of the United States Navy to 500,000 men. A prior act of Congress, on April 22, 1941, raised the limit on the enlisted personnel of the Navy from 234,000 to 300,000 men.

At the same time, there went to the White House a Senate and House-approved bill authorizing $845,000,000 for additional shipbuilding and repair facilities—a measure which carries the total naval appropriation to approximately $10,000,000,000, of which about $1,500,000,000 is for expansion of shipyards and facilities for construction.

More Daylight—Daylight-saving time on a compulsory, 12-months and probably nationwide basis is imminent.

A measure giving Mr. Roosevelt full authority "to advance or retard standard time" to any extent and wherever necessary passed the Senate speedily and the House

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By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 — The American automobile industry still is left without any "Lord Beaverbrook" to organize it on a 100 per cent war basis, as the result of the Office of Production Management conference here:

In Great Britain, after imperfect efforts to co-ordinate the rivalries of a competitive industry into a single, unified war machine, Lord Beaverbrook stepped in and achieved the result.

In the OPM conference, which has brought 200 key figures of automobile management and labor here, no single commander, like Lord Beaverbrook, has been appointed. Instead, a loose seven-man committee is being named "to assist in the development of the best method" of war conversion. It will be left to the individual firms to pool facilities or not, on a voluntary basis, under present plans.

Representatives of the industry, both management and labor, offer full co-operation, but dissatisfaction with the result is finding expression here. Instead of time-honored unified control under a single commander in chief, it is held that the vital conversion campaign is to be endangered by a junta. This is the system initially

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Eight Lost on Mine Planter Sunk Off the Isles of Shoals

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 8 (AP)—Army officials at Fort Constitution said that eight men drowned in the Atlantic 20 miles off the Isles of Shoals early today when the 98-foot mine planter Arnold sank while being towed to port.

The names of the victims were not available immediately but they were believed to be civilian.

The only survivor of the sinking was the Arnold's master, William H. Chasteen of Waterford, Conn., who was pulled from the water after his boat went under.

The Arnold had been dispatched yesterday to the assistance of another mine planter the L-88. With the aid of an Army plane which flew over the area, the Arnold located the L-88 and started to tow her to shore.

Later a mine sweeper met the two smaller craft and began towing both of them.

Suddenly, the Arnold sprang a leak while the three ships were being pounded by heavy seas.

The skipper was on the bridge and was thrown into the water. Members of the crew of the L-88 pulled him to safety but were unable to locate any of the Arnold's crew.

A coastguard boat searched the vicinity but found only empty life belts and overturned lifeboats.

Army officials at Fort Constitution said they could not determine the names of the victims until the L-88 reached port.

The L-88 asked for assistance yesterday afternoon when she developed engine trouble 14 miles southeast of White Island. The Arnold and a Navy tug were sent to meet her.

So great were the waves the tug quickly was covered with ice and was ordered back. The mine sweeper was sent out to take her place.

RAF Pounds Bangkok Bases In First Air Counter Blow

RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 8—The RAF left huge fires blazing amid military objectives at Bangkok, Capital of Japanese-occupied Thailand, in the first British counter blow of a rising fury of air war over the storied road to Mandalay.

Flames were visible for miles after today's raids which a British announcement indicated was in retaliation for repeated Japanese attacks on Rangoon, Capital of British Burma.

Thailand is under virtual Japanese occupation.

[A Bangkok dispatch, via the Berlin Radio, said the British struck at Bangkok again at 4 a. m. today, and that two British planes crashed in residential districts.

The Axis listed the Thailand Hospital, the French Church and the Bank of Indo-China as damaged by bombs, and said several civilians were killed. Three fires resulted from incendiary bombs in the raid, the Bangkok dispatch said.]

Moulmein, east of Rangoon, was reported bombed on the afternoon of Jan. 7 and Rangoon itself underwent another air alarm, although no raiders appeared.

Fliers returning from the raid on Bangkok were able to see for many miles the flames caused by their bombs.

All of the raiders, whose number was not disclosed, were stated to have returned safely.

Rangoon is only 375 miles airline from Bangkok.

British Quit Perak

SINGAPORE, Jan. 8 (AP)—The British acknowledged tonight that they had withdrawn from Perak Province on the west coast of Malaya, falling back under heavy Japanese pressure to a new line in northern Selangor Province guarding Kuala Lumpur, Capital

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Nazi Officials Quit Turkey; Sign of Distress in Berlin

By Derek Patmore
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Jan. 8—Symptomatic of growing nervousness and uneasiness in Germany following continued reverses on the Russian Front and Axis defeats in Libya is news that many Germans, including some highly-placed officials, have been ordered to leave Turkey and return to Germany.

The German Embassy here declared that the men are being recalled for military service because Berlin despairs of extracting any far-reaching concessions from Turkey and because Germany really needs its experts to administrate occupied territories.

Evidence of the appalling drain that the Russian campaign is making on Germany's resources is indicated by news from Berlin, verified here by foreign military experts, that the German High Command has been forced to suppress 50 divisions from the Nazi Army's total strength because the Germans cannot find enough man power to renew these lost divisions.

The depressed state of the German nation is also reflected in the attitude of the German colony living in this country. A few months ago Germans were flaunting themselves everywhere in Istanbul, buying up precious rugs and expensive jewels in bazaars.

Today few Germans are seen in public places and restaurants. When they do appear, they look tired and depressed, and merchants in this city tell me that today Germans are buying nothing.

President Roosevelt's message to Congress describing the United States' vast armaments program hasn't cheered the Nazis, either, but it has caused a tremendous impression on Turkish public opinion. Today everyone is discussing the vast resources of the Allies.

Japanese Gains Touted

The fall of Nazi morale is also reflected in the latest Axis propaganda launched in this country. Berlin is now trying to make capital from Japanese successes in the Pacific, but this leaves Turks singularly unimpressed. To the average Turk, the Pacific is too far away to affect the destinies of Turkey. It is generally felt here that the war will be won and lost in Europe.

Axis propaganda, in a vain effort to conceal German disasters on the Russian and Libyan fronts, is also trying to resurrect the old bogey of Russian aims in Eastern Europe. Nazi-controlled radios are telling that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, during his

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

Local Communities Are Warned to Cut Expenses to Avert Tax Jump

Chance Is Seen To Cut School Funds Sharply

To ward off a $4 increase in the average local tax rate by 1943, Reginald W. Bird, President of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, today called upon all local taxpayers' groups to develop a detailed local economy program.

"This is of vital importance because only a concerted drive by citizens and public officials alike can keep tax rates from following the course of the last war and going up as much as $4 by next year," Mr. Bird stated.

He urged city and town taxpayer associations to "begin now to study the whole setup of your municipal government so that you will be prepared when town meetings come or when your city budget is being made up, to point out specific expenditures which can be cut.

"Scrutinize every department. As you analyze your expenses, you will find that the School Department for years has been taking the largest proportion of the tax dollar. No one has any desire to impair the efficiency of education, and your school board is just as patriotic as anyone else. By working with them, I think they can help show you where reductions can be made without materially affecting the efficiency of education."

The Federation President warned that curtailment of tires, reduction of gasoline consumption and lower gasoline tax receipts may be a spur to reduce all unnecessary expenses.

Regarding local defense appropriations, Mr. Bird urged that taxpayers' groups confer with the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety before money is appropriated.

"There is a possibility that the Federal Government and the State may soon contribute toward certain defense expenses," he said. "The war presents a distinct challenge to our whole organization. We must accept the challenge and again demonstrate our ability to provide the necessary citizen leadership to help our Government through a crisis."

Boston Drive On For Building Doors All to Open Out

An inspection drive to assure that every one of Boston's 40,000 buildings has doors opening outward was begun by Building Commissioner James H. Mooney today as a precaution against trouble in time of air raids.

"In the event of emergency where there would be a general exodus from the building, it must be impossible for persons to be jammed against a door because it did not open in the direction of their travel," the Commissioner explained. He spoke in his capacity as Building Commissioner and as head of the Protection and Demolition Division of the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

Commissioner Mooney assigned an inspection force of 40 men to do the work, which he said would require four or five months. Churches, schools, theaters, night clubs, dance halls, cafes and office buildings are to be included in the inspection.

Although civilians have been instructed to remain within schools, theaters and other public buildings in time of air raids, it is explained that in case of fire such buildings might have to be quickly evacuated.

The Commissioner's authority to enforce such a regulation comes under a special act of 1907 applying to Boston, which provides that all buildings in Boston shall have "reasonable means of egress" in time of fire, the term "reasonable" to be defined by discretion of the Commissioner.

By a Staff Photographer

Two Pounds to a Customer

Voluntary sugar rationing is pictured here in a Back Bay grocery, where the customer is cheerfully accepting the two-pound limit with each order of $1 or more.

Sugar Ration: Two Pounds To a Buyer

Continued from Page 1

little less sugar available than usual," Mr. Worcester insisted that he does not anticipate a shortage which will cause any hardship to anyone.

His optimism is based on the belief that supplies will continue to come in from Hawaii, although not, of course, from the Philippines.

Ships are still going to Hawaii every day, he pointed out, and they will not come back empty.

Beet Growers Speed Up

The beet growers in the United States have already stepped their crop quota up to 1,600,000 tons for this year—an increase of nearly 300,000 tons over last year. The beet crop has not been planted yet, and can be increased even more if it seem necessary.

Cuba is expected to produce 1,900,000 tons of cane sugar, an increase over last year, Mr. Worcester said, but added that part of this crop will be made into molasses for solvent for ammunitions. However, in spite of this, he believes the United States will probably receive even a little more sugar from Cuba than it did last year.

Puerto Rico is also being counted on to produce a bigger crop than last year.

The United States will raise approximately 450,000 tons of cane sugar, in addition to its beet sugar crop.

Adding these figures up, and taking the average sugar consumption for the United States over the last eight or ten years, which is 6,500,000 tons, Mr. Worcester estimates that there will be available in 1942 about 6,200,000 tons of sugar—or about 90 per cent of the average consumption.

City Workers to Put Pay Rise Into War Bonds

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 8 (AP)—City employees, who are being paid two dollars extra a week to meet rising living costs have organized to use the money to buy defense bonds.

The plan was started among laborers and spread to City Hall employees and teachers. The group hopes all 3,000 city employees will endorse the idea and let the City Treasurer deduct the money weekly from their pay envelopes.

Allston Man First to Get Certificate to Buy Tires

The first three certificates issued in Boston for purchase of new tires under the rationing system were given out today, with Dr. John E. Casey of Allston being the first to receive a permit.

Pooling of truck deliveries and reduced use of passenger automobiles within city limits were being considered today following a proposal by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to conserve tires.

F. L. Higginson, Chairman of the Services and Supplies Division of the Safety Committee, brought forth the plan, saying "if concerns in the same industry would arrange to pool their transportation facilities, much would be saved in tires, gasoline and other expenses, and a considerable contribution would be made towards our war effort."

He also explained it would facilitate movement of vital industrial cargoes. He pointed out that most large cities are confronted with traffic congestion problems caused "to a great degree by private passenger automobiles in many cases carrying one person.

"Delayed delivery of needed freight by trucks," he said, "definitely slows us down in our prosecution of the war."

Mr. Higginson proposed that persons who could should use railroad or street car services. Those finding it necessary to use their cars should park them at the city limits, he added.

Regarding pooling of truck deliveries, Mr. Higginson said "today many deliveries are being made by trucks and delivery wagons carrying only a quarter, or less, of their normal capacity."

Although the safety committee has a plan for economical operation of trucks, he said, it would have to be implemented by Federal authorities because the problem is both interstate and intrastate.

At Worcester today Michael J. O'Hara, Chairman of the local tire rationing board, said the board had received complaints that some business concerns had unusually large stocks of new tires on hand, which appeared inconsistent with the normal demand. He said the complaints would be turned over to the police for investigation to determine if the facts were correct.

Mr. O'Hara said that if it was found these concerns did have larger stocks than seem warranted there would be further inquiry to determine if the tires were acquired before the Federal regulations were made or if there had been some tire bootlegging. Evidence of bootlegging, he said, would result in criminal prosecution.

Meanwhile, Thomas M. Joyce, State Tire Rationing Administrator, disclosed that "political pressure" had already been brought on his organization in connection with tire and tube rationing.

Puts Up State Car

Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, has set a tire and automobile conservation example for his employees by taking his official car, S-4 off the road for the winter.

Mr. MacDonald announced he will "double-up" with his neighbor, James E. Lawrence, Chief Maintenance Engineer in the department, or travel by train.

"Nothing takes it out of a car as does winter driving," Mr. MacDonald commented.

Bay Staters Told to Prepare For Blackouts

In preparation for blackout tests planned for Massachusetts, the State Committee on Public Safety today issued requests that householders immediately tape windows, hang blackout curtains, arrange dark vestiblues in front halls, and purchase phosphorescent maetrial to wear on outside clothing.

Following a conference at the State House among Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the State Committee, and Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, Director of the State Committee's Protection Division, it was rumored that a definite date for blackout tests would be set soon.

The Committee began distributing 50,000 copies of its instructions, printed in pamphlet form, to every local defense committee in the State.

Lights many miles from military objectives must be blacked out in case of raids in order that enemy pilots may have no means of "getting their bearings," the Committee pamphlet said in an explantory foreword.

Blackout areas will probably cover parts of several States, it was pointed out.

Light from a single bulb can be seen from the air for 15 miles, the Committee said.

"Complete, prompt, wholehearted co-operation of every individual . . . whether he lives in the area the enemy is trying to hit, or many miles away, is absolutely necessary," the pamphlet stated.

Woman Would Take Her Name From Tobin Ouster Petition

Attempted withdrawal of one of the original five petitioners today further complicated the status of the ouster proceedings against Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston on charges of corrupt practices, currently before three judges of Suffolk Superior Court.

The petition to withdraw was filed by Miss Anne L. Childs of Jamaica Plain, who, with four others, signed the preliminary application for permission to bring the removal action against the Mayor. Miss Child's signature, however, was absent from the election petition filed after Judge Vincent Brogna of Suffolk Superior Court approved the preliminary application.

Attorneys for the petitioners attempted to remedy this situation by obtaining a power of attorney from Miss Childs, authorizing the addition of her signature to the document. The power of attorney, held by Albert West, one of the original petitioners and former campaign lieutenant of School Committeeman Joseph Lee, defeated candidate for Mayor, is also revoked by Miss Childs today.

Miss Childs' affidavit was notorized by John C. Conley, also a former campaign manager for Mr. Lee.

Doubt whether Miss Childs could withdraw without the consent of the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, as well as of the Court, was expressed in legal circles. These observers believed that the Attorney General's approval was necessary in addition to that of the Court.

Withdrawal of Miss Childs and denial of the amendment adding two names to the petition would leave only four petitioners to prosecute the litigation. Five are required by law. The petition would be automatically dismissed if it is decided that there are only four valid petitioners.

Dismissal of the petition would result in a complete failure of attempts to remove the Mayor on charges of corrupt practices, since such a petition must be brought within 60 days after the election.

Meanwhile, the petition carrying four names, the power of attorney filed by Miss Childs, and an amendment of two more names, remains before the three judges. No hearing date has yet been set.

Counsel for the petitioners are Judge Emil E. Fuchs and former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly. Both men have been retained recently by former Mayor James M. Curley, whom Mayor Tobin narrowly defeated in the November, 1941, election, in Mr. Curley's litigation involving the election.

The other petitioners besides Mr. West and Miss Childs are Miss Marian Clarke Nichols, Everett Slate, and Albert P. McCullough, all of Boston.

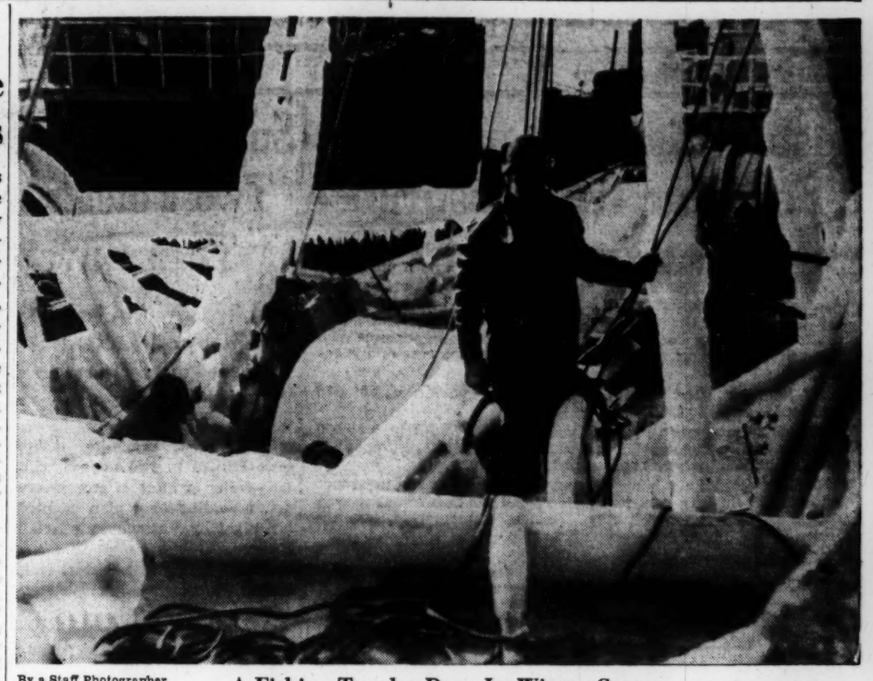
Another Cold Night For New England

Keep those extra blankets handy—it's going to be cold again tonight.

During the past 24 hours New England was treated to its coldest weather of the season. Sub zero readings were the rule in nearly every section with an official low of 27 below reported at Rumford, Maine. Unofficial readings as low as 32 degrees were reported.

At Boston, where the cold is tempered somewhat by the ocean, the official temperature early this morning was 1 above. At Lexington the mercury dropped to 12 below. Other readings were: Hartford 4 below, Pittsfield, 16 below, White River Junction, Vt., 25, Concord, N. H., 25.

Good skating weather seemed assured for most of New England with a weather bureau forecast of fair and continued cold.



By a Staff Photographer

A Fishing Trawler Dons Its Winter Coat

Out of the frigid North Atlantic this morning came the trawler Newton of the New England fishing fleet with masts and rigging thick with ice following the winter's coldest night.

Daly Is Named City Solicitor Of Cambridge

John Augustin Daly, prominent Boston attorney, who lives in Cambridge, was today chosen City Solicitor of Cambridge in the first appointment announced by John B. Atkinson, the new City Manager.

Mr. Daly, a graduate of Harvard College and Law School, is President of the Cambridge Bar Association. His father was Mayor of the City in 1903-04. Mr. Daly succeeds Richard G. Evarts, who resigned when the Plan E government went into effect.

In talking casually of the appointment Atkinson remarked that he had "only met Mr. Daly a couple of times" and that the appointment had been made on the basis of the attorney's standing and recommendations, not on friendship.

Observers viewed this as meaningful in view of Mr. Atkinson's statement yesterday that under his administration politics would not be the basis for appointments or promotions, but that these would be based on merit.

Mr. Atkinson also announced the resignation of Andrew P. Carroll, the City Treasurer.

N. E. Fishing Trawlers Turn To the Task of Doing Their Bit

Stanch ships of the New England fishing fleet plowed through frigid harbor waters this morning to mooring places at the Fish Pier with masts and rigging covered with ice.

But once they tied up they found that changing social conditions was accomplishing what the war could not, namely a cessation of their work. For as they came off their ships today they were informed that the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate, had called a strike.

Neither icy winter blasts sweeping down over the fishing banks nor the peril of enemy submarines deter these stalwart fishermen who carry on their hazardous occupation as Yankee men of the sea have done for generations.

Large American flags, painted on the sides and pilot houses of the New England fishing trawlers ever since the war got under way in Europe, are now being rapidly hidden under coats of drab gray or black paint as the industry "buckles down" to its task of producing a vital national resource and simultaneously takes its place as a patrol line in the Nation's defense.

The flags were resorted to in efforts to help establish the neutrality of the craft in case they were "intercepted" by an enemy submarine. Now that the United States has formally declared war, the fishing craft are adopting the example of merchant shipping in making themselves as inconspicuous as possible.

Excepting for this difference, plus the taking of the newest trawlers in the fleet for the Government, and the rising cost of production, there is little indication among the fishing vessels that a war is raging. At least that's the way Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, summarizes the situation.

Fishermen and their vessels have always been considered the second line of national defense, an opinion that has again been vindicated by the latest action of the Government in taking over another 10 trawlers from the Boston fleet, including the six latest additions that have only been operating a few weeks, according to fish authorities.

History discloses that not only vessels but fishermen themselves, who are credited with knowing the waters along our coasts and well out to sea better than any other one group, have contributed liberally to war efforts when the United States has been involved. Latest figures available show that New England has 4,717 fishermen serving on vessels, and 13,995 who serve both "on boats and ashore."

Since 1939, the fishing industry of the United States has supplied the Navy with 59 vessels of 30 tons or more, including purse-seiners from the West Coast, and trawlers and draggers from the Atlantic seaboard. In addition, 51 other fishing vessels have been removed from commercial service for various Government work, national figures discloses. But these figures were compiled before the recent taking over of 10 more trawlers from the Boston fleet alone.

While the withdrawal of 120 vessels is bound to seriously upset the normal production volume of the industry, the leaders moved to readjust themselves with speed and efficiency, according to Mr. Cooley.

Fishing boat owners and large production companies immediately began a building program of unprecedented scope and in 1940 industry increased its fleet substantially. But it remained for 1941 to surpass the 1940 record, and new construction reached an all-time peak, so that more than 80 of the 120 vessels taken out of commercial activity have been replaced, according to well-posted leaders in the industry.

Good Skating in Boston Area

For those who get a thrill out of skimming across the ice on smooth steel runners, cheeks tingling in the chill wind and perhaps a red scarf streaming along behind, today's report of skating conditions at Greater Boston parks was on the whole pretty good.

Although the ice was reported poor at Hammond Pond, Newton; New Pond, Wellesley; and Purgatory Cove, Waltham, the Metropolitan District Commission found good skating conditions at four of its other parks. These are St. Moritz Pond, Quincy; Canton Circle, Canton; Turtle Pond, Stoughton; and the Charles River Lagoon in Boston.

The Boston Park Department reported conditions as follows at its playgrounds:

Good Skating

Billings Field, West Roxbury.
Carter Playground, South End.
Charlestown Playground, Charlestown.
Columbus Park, South Boston.
Cronin Playground, Ashmont.
Dorchester Park, Dorchester.
Fallon Field, Roslindale.
Fens Stadium, Back Bay.
Franklin Field Stadium, Dorchester.
Garvey Playground, Neponset.
McConnell Park, Dorchester.
Smith Pond, Hyde Park.
Public Garden, Downtown.
Roberts Playground, Dorchester.
William Smith Playground, Brighton.
World War Memorial Park, East Boston.
George Wright Golf Course, Hyde Park.

Fair Skating

Almont Street, Mattapan.
Amerena Playground, East Boston.
American Legion Playground, East Boston.
Brookside Avenue Playground, Jamaica Plain.
Draper Playground, West Roxbury.
Eustis Playground, Roxbury.
Jefferson Playground, Roxbury.
Lee Playground, South Boston.
Marine Park, South Boston.
McKinney Playground, Brighton.
John W. Murphy Pllayground, Jamaica Plain.
Noyes Playground, East Boston.
Parkman Playground, Jamaica Plain.
Rotch Playground, South End.
Rogers Park Playground Brighton
Wood Avenue Playground, Hyde Park.

Tobogganing in Franklin Park was said to be good.

Seamen Charged With Misconduct

Charges of misconduct were preferred today against five American seamen in the crew of the American freighter Dunboyne, as a result of the Federal investigation of conditions aboard that ship during a severe gale while the ship was enroute from Boston overseas.

It is said to be the first action of its kind against American seamen taken since the start of the war. Trial before the U. S. Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation which brought the charges, is expected to be started within a day or two.

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Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"Social Service in the Courts" will be the topic of a discussion by Henry C. McKenna, Chief Probation Officer for the Suffolk County Superior Court, in a talk before the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation Forum. At the West End Health Unit, 3 Blossom Street, Boston, 7 p. m.

The Country Dance Society of Boston will conduct another of its series of "drop-in-evenings" at the Brimmer May School, Brimmer Street, Boston. An evening of old-time and country dancing at the Society's quarters. At 8 p. m.

Illustrated lecture entitled "A Cape Cod Sampler" will be given by Alban J. Ryder at the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m. Open free to the public.

Friday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Old Embroideries" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum Staff. The public is invited; 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14
Radio Timetable: Page 4

By a Staff Photographer

Not 'Star Dust' but 'This Is London'

Collegians,' especially coeds, are usually identified with ivory-lacquered portable radios blaring forth swing music from Tin Pan Alley, exactly as the photograph would imply. But you're wrong. These Wellesley College girls are tuned to a news broadcast. The news is closely followed nowadays by the Wellesley students, and portable radios have become as numerous in the institution's corridors as plaid skirts and saddle oxfords. Elisabeth Patricia O'Brien of Maplewood, N. J., and Gloria Gallic of Winsor, Conn., form this intent twosome.

Newton Man To Head Boston U. S. 'Price' Office

Kenneth B. Backman, of Newton, will be in charge of the regional quarters of the Office of Price Administration, which will be opened in Boston on Jan. 12, the Regional Information Office of OEM is advised today by Leon Henderson, OPA Administrator.

The Boston OPA headquarters will be located at 17 Court Street.

Mr. Backman for many years has been manager of the Boston Better Business Bureau. Prior to that he was associated with the Buffalo, N. Y., Better Business Bureau. He is a graduate of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania.

Salerno Resigns Labor Council Post

Joseph A. Salerno, President of the Massachusetts State Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, resigned today as State Director of the Textile Workers' Union.

Mr. Salerno also is New England representative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, his original labor connection. He dropped one of his three labor posts, he explained, in order to give more time to the others.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | CLOUDY | RAIN | WARMER — TONIGHT

Boston and vicinity: Increasing cloudiness; not so cold tonight, lowest temperature near 5 degrees; gentle winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness followed by occasional light snow north portion, not so cold tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Increasing cloudiness, not quite so cold tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Cape Hatteras: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	18	1	New York	20	6
Chicago	-3	-12	Norfolk	39	31
Denver	14	0	Philadelphia	22	5
Helena	-6	-18	St. Louis	5	-4
Kansas City	4	1	San Francisco	56	49
Los Angeles	67	49	Washington	26	24
Minneapolis	-2	-9			

A—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.
B—Minimum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:10 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Friday, 3:43 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:58 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

And Now a Railway Bottleneck Looms Over Tire Restrictions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—One might not expect the railroads to look askance at prospects for more business. But the almost certain rush of folks over to the railroads as a result of the automobile and tire sale restrictions, for instance, does pose a problem. It isn't that they don't want, and need, the business. The trouble is that they think it may increase so much that unless they are given more materials for maintenance and new construction, travel will have to be restricted to essential activities. And the railroads just won't want to have to treat the traveling public that way.

Paralleling the current effort of the roads to absorb the loss they have just sustained through the granting of wage increases, by increasing freight and passenger rates a similar amount, is a campaign to pave the way for what the roads believe will be a 1942 building program quite a bit larger than in 1941, when it was already 126 per cent larger than the average for the preceding 10 years.

Pelley Said "If"

Glancing at the Government's hard and fast system of priorities and allocations of strategic materials, the roads are not just assuming that as a defense industry they will have the priority rating they feel they'll need. The roads are, in effect, starting out to fight whatever battle may be necessary, right now.

All this talk of a possible shortage of carrying facilities may sound odd in the face of recent announcements that the American railroads in 1941 handled without fuss or bother the largest volume of freight traffic in history.

It will be recalled that John J. Pelley, President of the American Association of Railroads, said: "And the railroads are confident of their ability to meet the transportation demands in 1942. . . ."

But he also said, ". . . if materials for adequate maintenance and for new construction are made available."

Steel, principally—that's what the railroads must have, in the form of new cars. Steel must be allocated, they insist, not only for guns and tanks and airplanes, but also for railroad cars, at least freight cars.

"It will not be easy for the railways to meet the freight traffic demands of 1942," says an editorial in the current issue of the magazine Railway Age, "if they increase more than 10 per cent; and perhaps more difficult before the end of the year to meet passenger demands."

Whether or not this is "crying wolf" it is apparent that under the impact of the war the railroads face a tremendous test.

The Association has based its estimate of the need for new equipment in 1942 on a possible 10 per cent increase in freight traffic, though the Office of Production Management has put this possible increase at around 20 per cent.

As for the passenger business, Rialway Age points out that in 1941, partly due to troop movements, traffic increased to 78 per cent over 1933, to a point almost as large as in 1929, though there were 14,442 fewer cars in service than in that year.

During that last war period passenger business increased 23 per cent in 1918 over 1916, and 34 per cent in 1920, over 1916. This rush of business spurred building of freight cars of course so that in 1926 there were 54,773 in service. In 1933 the number had dropped to 46,510. And while 1940 business jumped 45 per cent over 1933, the number of cars had actually declined further to 37,817 at the end of 1940.

Increases Sought

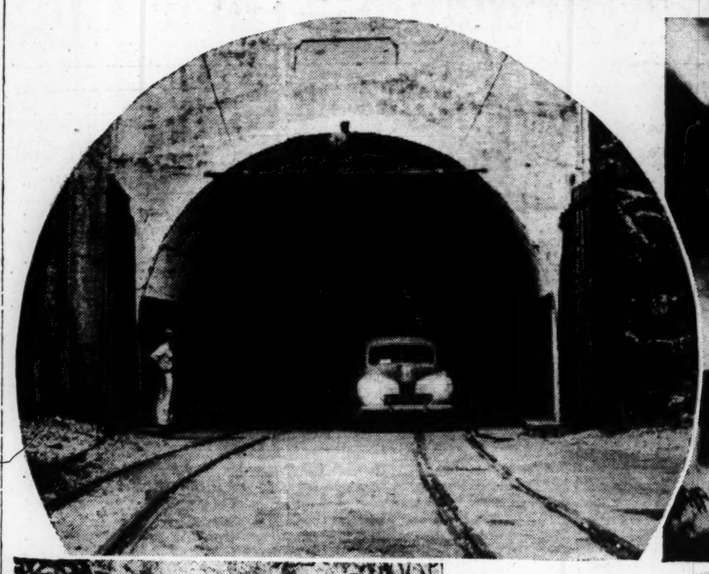
Meanwhile the Interstate Commerce Commission is sitting in St. Louis before a battery of 19 railroad lawyers, listening to their arguments for increases in freight and passenger rates. The roads ask that freight rates be boosted generally 15 per cent, and passenger fares 10 per cent. If what they ask were to be granted it would bring in annually about $356,525,000 additional revenue. But even this, they say, wouldn't quite make up for the added costs that have been piled on them recently; first the $312,000,000 in union wage increases, then wage adjustments of $20,000,000 not included in the arrangement with the unions under the Presidential board, and then an additional $30,000,000 imposed by the need for extra precautionary measures undertaken on the recommendation of the War Department. And they say, in this they don't even mention added taxes, and added costs of materials and supplies.

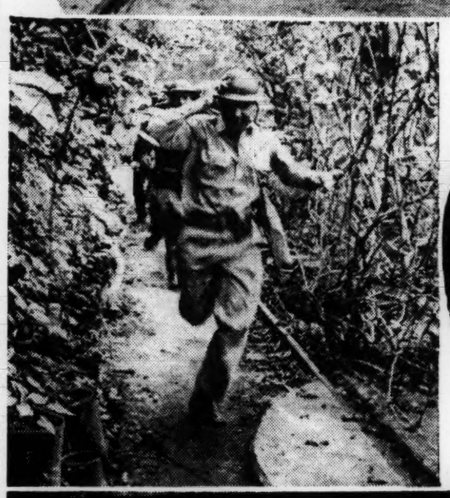
The prospects of success of their plea are considered good, though there may be a scaling down from the starting figure asked. As a matter of fact, the President's Fact Finding Board, appointed to settle the recent controversy set off by a threat of a strike when the unions failed to get the full wage increases asked, in recommending a compromise boost specifically declared that it did so on the assumption that the roads later would be granted relief through increases in freight rates.

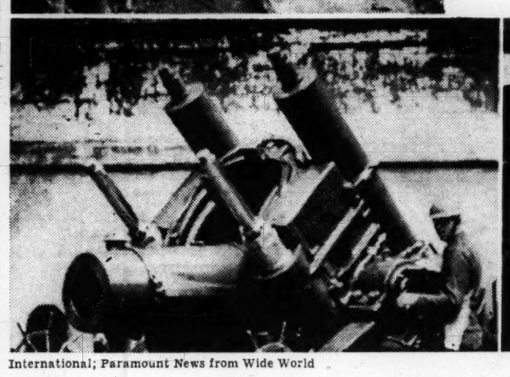
Some now hold that the steadily increasing volume of business will give the roads sufficient income to meet the added costs, but the roads say that this new business won't be enough, and that anyway it is uncertain and temporary at best. It is believed, as in the case of the wage argument, that the roads are ready to accept a compromise of perhaps a 10 or 12 per cent jump in freight rates, and possibly an amount proportionately smaller tacked on to passenger rates.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson, it is understood, will oppose the freight increase as inflationary, but not the passenger fare rise, which he believes will tend to discourage travel and hence expenditure of public monies—hence act as a deflationary measure.

U. S. 'Gibraltar' in Philippines







International; Paramount News from Wide World

This Is Corregidor Which Japanese Must Take to Defeat Americans

Upper left: Corregidor Island in Manila Bay on which the Japanese Air Force has been raining bombs. The entrance to a tunnel running under one of the island's forts is shown at the top of the picture. Upper right: A 12-inch gun on Corregidor hurls a shell far out to sea before dropping back behind earthwork and concrete protection. Center left: Troops run to battle stations behind the big guns on the island. Center right: The native barrio or town on Corregidor. This flimsy bamboo and slat town probably bore the brunt of Japanese raids. Lower left: Troops prepare to fire one of the island's big guns. Lower right: Shells in their racks.

The 'Stopper' of Manila Bay: Some Facts About Corregidor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 — The powerfully fortified island base of Corregidor still stands, despite frequent and heavy Japanese bombings. It is in fact the American "stopper" in the entrance of Manila Bay and the surrendered Philippine Capital.

Corregidor is not only continuing to "stop" the Japanese attacks but despite great numerical inferiority of forces is inflicting considerable punishment on the enemy.

The chief menace to Corregidor, Army officers agree, is the bombing plane, a weapon not in effective use when the island was first fortified nor for many years afterward. Experts have always contended that Corregidor's big guns could stop any ordinary battleship that might attempt to enter Manila Bay. Whether its surface emplacements are proof against powerful aerial bombs remains to be seen.

Corregidor is less than three-quarters of a mile from the Luzon shore on the north and less than two miles from the southern coast. It serves as a control station. Even in normal times no commercial ship could pass it except through specified, well marked channels, and then only under constant naval observation. Any commercial ship that passed at night was immediately picked up by powerful searchlights from Corregidor and required promptly to answer all signals as to its nationality and identity.

"On the map Corregidor gives the impression of a tadpole swimming through the narrow bottleneck of Manila Bay toward the open waters of the China Sea," says a recent visitor to the Philippines in an article in the National Geographic Magazine.

"Corregidor Island has an area of only about two square miles. Yet before the outbreak of the Pacific war some 8,000 people lived on it. With the fall of Manila, additional refugees were reported transferred from that city, mostly white women and children.

"Many of the island's inhabitants are civilian workers. Some of their children, born here, have never been off this rock. Here is a street-car system unique in all the world. It has tracks, cars, stations, and all that, but no conductors, for nobody pays any fare! You ride anywhere, free. Far underground is stored much fuel, food and water, means for making light, a comfortable hospital, and many other things.

"Sailing past the green-clad island, peacetime travelers saw Corregidor only as a harmless landmark in the bay. But don't let that fool you. These green, restful forests were put there for camouflage.

"Fortified by the Spaniards, Corregidor was used against the United States Fleet in the famous Battle of Manila Bay in May, 1898. Admiral Dewey, however, successfully slipped by this position in the darkness of night.

"With the taking over of the Philippines, the United States in 1900 set up its own military establishment at Corregidor, which was heavily reinforced in the years that followed. Natives in the neighborhood call the island the 'Home of The Big Guns.'"

Aid Urged for California Home Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Interim hearings by a special committee of the State Legislature here on the need for State funds for defense of the home front, to be considered at resumption of the special Legislative session on Jan. 12, brought out demands for greater Federal and State aid in swelling existing civilian agencies at the expense of a full-fledged State or Home Guard.

Now that the National Guard has been federalized for the duration, California is examining Gov. Culbert L. Olson's proposal for some $37,000,000 to finance 26,500 full-time officers and men during 1942, to augment the volunteer guard which has drilled twice a week, on the average, for about a year.

Unlike Congress, which in general has been quick to meet the demands of the President for Army and Navy appropriations, the Legislature, which had been convoked by the Governor, recessed while joint committees over the year-end gathered information literally under the fire of the enemy, whose submarines invaded California waters.

Hearings Summarized

Offering a cross-section of opinion, those who appeared at two days of hearings here estimated $19,569,748 would be necessary for internal defense of southern California, outside present emergency assignments of all governmental agencies.

Several spokesmen opined that the present nucleus of the State Guard should not be expanded, should be limited to emergency rather than full-time use, or should be eliminated.

In the face of criticism that the opposition or so-called economy bloc in the Legislature was playing politics with defense, Assemblyman C. Don Field, chairman at the local hearings, summarized the hearings by saying that the gathered information "fully justifies the action of the Legislature in taking a recess."

Data indicate "the need for careful consideration lest unwise legislation be hastily enacted which would produce confusion and inefficiency," he added. While saying he could not speak for the whole committee, he said he personally felt some sort of State Guard is necessary.

Among opponents of the Governor's proposal was Maj. Gen. H. B. Fiske, Ret., who had been in charge of A. E. F. training in World War I, who objected to the higher pay scale proposed for the guard, in comparison with the regular Army.

In supporting the present Guard, Assemblyman Lee T. Bashore averred that enrollees "besides being self-supporting while volunteering their services, buy their own uniforms and at no time have been paid for drilling and training time as was the case with the National Guard."

The military background of the present Guard's leadership was emphasized by Mr. Bashore as guarantee of high standards under an expansion.

Some witnesses had objected that the Guard would be politically headed and that its members would not be required to meet adequate physical standards.

J. W. Buzzell, veteran head of the A. F. of L. council here, opposed the guard because it might be used against organized labor, he testified.

Urging Federal aid, James L. Beebe, former President of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, appeared in its behalf to say that "this is not a war between Japan and California, but between two nations, and we are in the front-line trenches and need aid from the nation."

Choose Federal Aid

Leaders of the Chamber which have opposed in the past the politics of the Democratic Governor and the Roosevelt Administration were represented now as choosing Federal aid over State aid on this issue of a proper military guard.

The State Guard should be organized and used for local emergencies for short periods only, Mr. Beebe held.

T. C. McCauley, Manager of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, endorsed a small Guard for limited use, in addition to augmented sheriff and police forces.

Mr. Beebe backed three points: "Military objectives, such as railroads, airports, and utilities could be guarded effectively only by Federal forces, averring no other agency has the personnel or equipment; only the Army, Navy, and F.B.I. can deal effectively with sabotage; and the small plants, too numerous for Federal forces, should be guarded by enlarged sheriff and police forces.

Backing Mr. Beebe, Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles did "not oppose the existence of a State Guard in principle." But at present, it is "not an efficient or effective organization for protecting life or property," he held, "and cannot be made so until it has undergone at least one year of vigorous training.

"The amount which would be expended upon such training," he added, "would not be justified until local police and sheriff's forces and fire departments are built up to the required strength."

Immediate needs, he listed, are: 1,000 more police and equipment for them, at $2,630,840; 1,000 additional firemen, with equipment, $2,658,000; 2,753 stations and personnel for air raid warnings, $1,200,000; medical and public health, $210,000; public works and improvements, $1,341,000; water and power guards, $1,000,000. The County asked $1,514,305 for the unincorporated area.

W. R. Williams, State fire coordinator, agreed with the Los Angeles view that the City should not depend on a state fire-fighting organization for local protection.

Santa Barbara's Mayor, Patrick Meher, representing the League of California Cities, estimated that as much or more than the Los Angeles aggregate would be necessary for defense of other communities in Southern California.

OPM Order Bars Molasses for Rum

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Rum was singled out yesterday as the first war casualty of the hard liquor group.

An OPM order prohibited the use of molasses in making rum or other spirituous drinks after Jan. 15. The edict affects not only the continental United States but Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other rum-producing territories and possessions.

OPM explained the molasses was needed in the production of alcohol, an indispensable component of many explosives.

Automobile owners took another blow on the chin under a second OPM order which provided that after Jan. 1 "no person shall use or deliver methyl alcohol for manufacture into, or packaging as, an anti-freeze agent." Methyl alcohol is one of the most common anti-freeze agents.

Still another order placed sharp restrictions on the use of ethyl alcohol in shampoos, toilet waters, mouth washes, perfumes, and hair tonics.

Appreciation of Hub Symphony Begins at Shirtsleeve Practice

Review of Recordings

Listening to a polished performance by a symphony orchestra we have often wondered whether the hearers ever gave any thought to the toil that preceded it—the often undignified and sometimes amusing "shirtsleeve" rehearsal session in which the music is bent to the will of the man who wields the baton.

It has been our good fortune to witness a number of symphonic rehearsals in Boston and other cities. Our most vivid reminders, of course, are those in Boston conducted by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky at Symphony Hall. A hall official steers you upstairs to the first balcony gallery where you sit at its end overlooking the orchestra on the stage. You sit in semi-darkness since only the stage is lighted. About 10 rows back a giant burlap curtain is slung across the hall to absorb the echoes. A chair is located on the podium and Dr. Koussevitzky sits, wearing a comfortable sweater as he directs. The arrangements for recording at Boston were much the same as the rehearsal scene except that there was a buzzer and light on the podium for the sound engineers to warn the orchestra, and microphones were suspended out above the stage.

We recall in particular one rehearsal in which Mendelssohn's Fourth, or "Italian" Symphony, was being readied for a concert. In the third movement comes a trio begun by a beautiful figure for the French horns. Dr. Koussevitzky spent between 15 and 20 minutes with the horn players working on the phrasing and accenting of this figure, once stopping to belabor them, in French. But when the players had finally produced it as he desired it the great conductor smiled, shaking his head affirmatively as he continued to conduct. Sometimes he would slap the pages of the score sharply with his baton to stop the orchestra. "No, no, no, gentlemen." Then, singing as he conducted himself, he would indicate the phrasing of certain passages. So, thus, was a work made ready for concert.

One time, however, we failed to "crack" a rehearsal. We were reminded of this by recorded holiday greetings sent to us by RCA-Victor which included also a pickup of a rehearsal from a session with Arturo Toscanini and the NBC Symphony on the "Rhine Journey" from Wagner's "Die Gotterdammerung." It was at Radio City on Saturday morning and a broadcasting official taking us around would willingly have opened almost any door that a newspaper man wished.

"How about the Toscanini rehearsal," we asked, aware that it might be in progress for the former Saturday night series. The radio official winced, look slightly taken back and said, "Sorry. Even Vice-Presidents aren't allowed." Not willing to be mistaken for a Vice-President, we subsided. But we can imagine that this disk records what we had seen in Boston. A voice, unmistakably Mr. Toscanini's, is heard singing portions of the music as the orchestra is directed in its interpretation.

Incidentally, it was at a recording session that we learned about the various degrees of co-operation among prominent conductors. Mr. Toscanini, for instance, dislikes to be interrupted by the recording process while Dr. Koussevitzky does not mind. The recording director, in the Boston sessions Charles O'Connell of Victor, climbed on the podium and indicated in the score where the orchestra should stop on each side recorded.

New Western Venture

Out on the Pacific coast a new recording enterprise has been launched to take notice of the new works of American composers, some often in manuscript form. It is a co-operative venture, appropriately called Co-Art Recording, in which the various composers assist each other to obtain recordings of their compositions. The first ones we have received are personally autographed recordings of a group of eight tonal portraits composed by Joseph Achron, pianist, composer and, we believe, at one time accompanist for Jascha Heifetz. This group of eight pictures, called "Statuettes," is played by Lillian Steuer, pianist. The music seems akin to similar works by Prokofieff or Stravinsky—in modern acrid vein.

An RCA recording, probably delayed, which has just been received brings what is probably the first waxing of Reinhold Gliere's "Ilya Mourometz" Symphony, No. 3, in B minor, done by the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Leopold Stokowski. Gliere is one of the pre-Revolution composers whose style has successfully bridged the political changes in Russia. A fact which discloses its style, incidentally, for it is nationalist in feeling yet has features closely akin to Shostakovitch.

"Ilya Mourometz" is couched in the same fantastic vein as the "Fire Bird" or "The Golden Cockerel" and similar Russian tales. He appears to have been a Russian species of Paul Bunyan, the fabled lumberjack noted for his prodigious feats. The first legend owes a great deal to Wagner, it is disclosed, and the other three pictures show the debt Russian composers owe to Rimsky-Korsakoff and Tchaikovsky. This is not to say that Gliere is aopyist, but the influences of the older composers are obvious. The work is excellently recorded.

Hutchins Sees Need Of Applied Research

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (AP)—Robert Maynard Hutchins, longtime champion of liberal education and pure research exclusively in universities, came out last night for vocational training and applied research in wartime.

The University of Chicago President told the faculty at the 22d annual Trustees' dinner "when war has been declared, long run activities must be sacrificed to the short run activity of winning the war."

Dr. Hutchins said universities, schooled in teaching methods, must prepare to train thousands of persons and exercise ingenuity in devising courses. He predicted the war would be won in scientific laboratories and said "we are experts in scientific research."

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Campfire Girls Launch Service Drive

Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, wife of the Governor and Honorary President of the Council for Greater Boston Camp Fire Girls, spoke at the joint meeting last evening of the Council's Executive Board and the Camp Fire Guardians' Association, in the Boston Y. M. C. A.

The meeting launched the "Service for Victory" program of the Camp Fire Girls. In addressing the Guardians and Council members, Mrs. Saltonstall said:

"The Governor asks me to tell you that he has read your program and that he thinks it is splendid. It issues specific combat orders which our armies of girls can carry out on the vital home front. The building of good homes for national defense goes right to the core of the strength of our American people."

She added that since our armed force is all being used to the end of preserving our American way of life for our children, it behooves our children to do their share now and to grow up to be strong, honorable people, ready to take over our country's future.

"With the law of the Camp Fire Girls to guide you in building their characters," the Governor's wife continued, "you have a great opportunity to teach your girls, as the old song in the last war said, 'to keep the home fires burning.' In this generation the boys are fighting for those homes now, but in this war the fighting has come to our doors and we must learn to fight, too."

Mrs. Saltonstall made a special appeal to the leaders. "Will you especially teach your girls first aid and fire control and tell them how best to protect themselves and their families in an air raid?" she asked them. "If they know what to do, they can face any situation without fear and with high courage."

Lester W. Dearborn, Chairman of the Education Committee, is in immediate charge of the program, and it is his plan to have refresher courses for the girls in Camp Fire lore and principles, to stimulate Camp Fire activities, and see that more girls than ever before engage in these normal healthful pursuits which do so much to prevent hysteria and low morale.

Harold B. Converse, President of the Council, presided and introduced the speakers, who beside Mrs. Saltonstall were Miss Emillie H. Everett of Boston, Chairman of the Council's Civic Committee; Mrs. J. Verity Smith, Chairman of Extension and of the Massachusetts Committee on Consumer Interests. More than 100 persons attended.

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Nancy Snow and Tigger the Mascot

Miss Snow is one of the members of the debutante committee for the Gardenia Ball in aid of the Charlotte Cushman Club, which is to be held Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, from 9 to 2, in the Copley-Plaza

Hub G.O.P. Women Hear Talk Tonight On A.R.P. at Home

Mrs. Robert Homans, Chairman of the Women's Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, tonight will be a speaker at the second lecture-program on Air-Raid Precaution as it concerns the protection of the home. The series is being given at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts. Lieut. Paula Newell, graduate of the Women's Civilian Defense School, will speak on "Bombs, Shelters and Blackout," and Lieut. Harriet Newbegin, also a graduate of the school, will speak on "Gas Defense."

The program will open in the ballroom of the clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, at 7:30 p. m., lasting for an hour and a half. It is open to all, men and women alike whether or not they are members of the club. There is no charge of any kind.

The third program in the course will take place on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 7:30, at the clubhouse, and the speakers will include Jules Burns, an industrial Air-Raid Precaution authority, and Lieutenant Newbegin, who will give her second lecture on "Gas Defense."

The club is sponsoring four other courses in civilian defense which are also open to the public. These include one course in first aid with Mrs. Karl Cate as instructor, a course in home nursing with Mrs. Margaret B. L. Hill as instructor, a course in canteen with Mrs. Lewis B. Hill as instructor and a course in nutrition, with Theresa O'Rourke Prize as instructor. The last-named course will begin Jan. 17 at 10:30 and will continue for five weekly two-hour periods.

Prayer Is Urged By Prison Magazine

Never before has there been such need of power that can only come from above, says the lead editorial in the current monthly magazine Mentor which is printed by the inmate population at the State Prison at Charlestown.

Commenting on the world crisis, the article says in part: "There is little that the human can do to drive back the mammoth bogie of unjustifiable and savage warfare.

"We are a Christian nation, and with God's help we are going to remain so, for never before in the world's history has there been such need of power that can only come from above. Let others prey but we must pray, to the end that in some miraculous way the war mongers will be confounded and driven out of power in utter disgrace.

"War must be cast out of the scheme of things, it is barbarous and unnecessary and it always leaves behind it misery, sorrow, and overburdened taxes."

Winchester Club to Hear of Pi Beta Phi Work

Mrs. Harris G. LeRoy of Winchester, a director of the Pi Beta Phi Settlement School at Gatlinburg, Tennessee, will describe the work that has been done by the school since its founding 33 years ago, at the meeting of the Winchester Fortnightly Club nex. Friday morning.

The school was established as a memorial to founders of Phi Beta Phi women's fraternity, in 1911 when the Washington, D. C., alumnae chapter discovered that, no more than 1½ days' distance from the Capital, there were people living in the same semi-primitive fashion as they had done 300 years before. The fraternity launched a triple program of health, education, and economic independence for these mountain people and the work has met with outstanding success.

It was necessary at first to break down suspicion of "furriners" and apathy and ignorance. The educational program began with one teacher and 13 pupils. Today the settlement provides 30 trained paid workers, and the school has an enrollment of between 500 and 600 pupils. A full curriculum of elementary and high school subjects is given, and Mrs. LeRoy says that most of the graduates go on to college and then return to help in the teaching work.

The back-country people have been taught methods of cleanliness and sanitation, and the Settlement pays a traveling nurse who visits them. The teacher of weaving goes into the homes and encourages the women to produce linens and homespuns of their own designing, and today she has more than 90 women doing this work under her tutelage. The men are taught to do woodcarving and to make brooms and baskets, and the settlement provides a trained man to teach metal-working. All the products bear the "Arrowcraft" trademark. The trade name derives from the Pi Beta Phi pin which is in the form of a golden arrow. Mrs. LeRoy will present an exhibit of these articles at the club on Friday.

Through its chapters in all parts of the country, Pi Beta Phi has until now provided the market for the products of the Settlement, but the recent opening of the Smokies National Park has already brought a million visitors to the region and a new natural market for the handicraft. The people first trained by the school are now leading citizens of Gatlinburg. And with the changing needs of the region, Pi Beta Phi is changing its work so that it will continue to adapt itself to what these people, who are early Americans of pure Anglo-Saxon stock, really need for the improvement of their daily lives.

The meeting next Friday will mark American Home Day for the Winchester Fortnightly Club, and Mrs. LeRoy's talk will open an all-day program under the direction of Miss Louise J. Bancroft, chairman.

Another feature of the meeting will be a demonstration of portable cooking appliances, given by Miss Pearson of the Boston Edison Company. At 12:30 a demonstration luncheon will be served by the Burnham and Morrill Company, and at 2:30 Roger Wirthington of the Adams and Swett Company will give an illustrated lecture on "Facts and Fashions in Decorating."

Earlier in the week, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the music committee will present The Bostonians Male Choir, with Eleanor Whitney, soprano, and Warren Shumway directing, in a concert in Fortnightly Hall. Mrs. Paul D. Bowler, chairman, is in charge of the arrangements.

Lecture on Hawaii

"Hawaii Today" is the subject of a lecture to be given by Alice Cooper Bailey, under the auspices of the New England Woman's Press Association at 8:15 o'clock, Jan. 23, at the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street.

The color pictures which illustrate Mrs. Bailey's talk were taken just before the attack on Pearl Harbor, and because of her influential connections in the Territory, many of the pictures are of places not seen by the average tourist. Mrs. Bailey spent her girlhood in Hawaii. Her father, Henry E. Cooper, was Minister of Foreign Affairs there when Hawaii was independent, and when it was annexed by the United States he became First Secretary of the Territory. Some of the books about Hawaii which Mrs. Bailey has written have been translated into Spanish for use in the schools of South America.

The lecture will be supplemented by Hawaiian music played by native musicians.

The public is invited and Mrs. John Pfeiffer, 20 Leslie Road Auburndale, is in charge of the sale of tickets, being assisted by the President of the Association, Mrs. Mary Lincoln Orr, 11 Walnut Street, Boston.

Unitarians' Envoy Going to Canada

Mrs. Elisabeth A. Dexter, of Belmont, Associate Commissioner of the Unitarian Service Committee, leaves for Canada tonight. She is going to the Dominion at the invitation of the Canadian National Committee for Refugees, of which Senator Carrine Wilson, of Ottawa, is the Chairman. Senator Wilson was the first woman Senator ever to sit in the Dominion Upper House and has been a leader in the Dominion's work for war victims.

The Canadian Committee has made arrangements for Mrs. Dexter to visit several of the camps for prisoners of war and civilian internees, and to make a careful study of what the Canadian Government and people are doing for the thousands of exiles whom Canada has welcomed within her borders. Many of these exiles were enabled to reach Canada through the work of the Unitarian Service Committee and Mrs. Dexter has been invited to speak in Montreal on Jan. 9, Ottawa on Jan. 12, and Toronto on the 14th, telling of the situation of the refugees in Europe. It is hoped by the Committee that, as a result of this visit, more extensive and intelligent plans for helping the democratic victims of totalitarianism may be developed.

More Devotion To Democratic Ideals Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 8—We must match and overdo the Prussian and Japanese discipline, and the Nazi feeling of a mission in life in our own democracy, if we are to come out victorious in this present struggle, pointed out Reuben H. Markham, foreign correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor, in describing to the agricultural workers assembled at the School of Philosophy here yesterday the means to defend democracy.

In the final lecture of the three-day School at the University of New Hampshire he gave his observations of how democracy failed in the Balkan nations after the last World War, and pointed the way to success for our own democracy in the present fight.

"At the end of the last war we felt that we had outlawed war with words, yet today every nation that made this agreement is in a still greater war. Most educated people, especially Americans, are too apt to feel that they have accomplished something when they have found the pat words to describe it."

"The history of the Balkans—of Bulgaria and Rumania and Yugoslavia—is a history of the educated people betraying the masses," said the speaker. "Here, as in the Balkans, nothing we do is of any value unless it comes down to the humble, simple people—to the Mr. and Mrs. Jones of the nation."

"Lack of unity, honesty and devotion among the leaders of many nations has been the downfall of their democracy," added Mr. Markham. The only way to prevent this in our nation is to create a force in our people greater than that of the Fascists and Nazis. Democracy more than any other creed demands a devotion to its ideals of freedom, because unlike other creeds it has no fear or other compulsion to hold the people to it.

Green Estate Gets $199,130

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Treasury refunded $199,130 today to the estate of the late Edward H. R. Green because of over payments of estate taxes.

Mr. Green was the son of Hetty Green, noted woman financier. The Treasury did not disclose how much of the estate tax it retained.

Tweedlestone Chickadee Chirrups a Thanks

H. Tweedlestone Chicadee, public relations agent for the Affiliated Birds of New England, today chirruped this announcement:

"We want to thank heartily our good friends in New England, the folks who place corn, small seeds, apples, suet, bread crumbs and other delicacies in suitable places for us birds. We chickadees, robins, and other feathered residents find this thoughtfulness most helpful in weathering the bitter cold, and in keeping happy when snow blankets the ground and cuts off our usual food supply of seeds.

"This kindness brings a lot of happiness to us birds, and we think it is convincing evidence of the essential goodness of the human race."

Wilmington Club Plans a Food Day

"Helpful Hints on Food Preparation" is the title of a lecture by Esther Carter Snow to be given at the American Home meeting of the Wilmington Women's Club next Thursday at 1:30 o'clock in the Methodist Church vestry. Luncheon will be served at 12:30.

Polly Paine will also talk on interior decoration, and there will be pictures illustrating flower arrangements.

Mrs. Stanley Webber, Chairman of the American Home Committee, has charge of the day, and Mrs. Harold E. Melzar will preside at the business session at 2:30.

Mrs. Webber's Committee includes Mrs. Hyman Atkins, Mrs. Herman Bischoff, Mrs. Elmer R. Branscome, Mrs. John D. Cooke, Mrs. Paul W. Dayton, Mrs. Howard L. Fish, Mrs. Ernest W. Fiske, Mrs. Charles F. Hacker, Mrs. Warren Hallett, and Mrs. Arthur S. Williams.

Connecticut State Guard To Return to Private Jobs

Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Jan. 8—A thousand members of the Connecticut State Guard, with a collective sigh of relief, will go back next week to their jobs in factories, offices, and stores and to their neglected farms, while Connecticut industries complete permanent arrangements for guarding their premises against sabotage.

The militiamen will turn over their duties to armed guards hired by the companies, supervised by the State Police Department and under orders from the Army. Two thousand men are being hired for the work.

The State Guard, organized after the Connecticut National Guard had been called up for service with the Regular Army, had its turn at active duty immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor. Since the evening of Dec. 7, members of the Guard have been patrolling the area around important defense plants throughout Connecticut.

Gov. Robert A. Hurley, announcing the decision, pointed out that the Guard was organized for emergency work, not for long-continued service. Many of the men had to leave key jobs in the very defense plants they were set to guard. Some of them are farmers, who have complained that if they remained on active duty they would have to hire farmhands to take their places. Also, the Governor said, some of the men are not physically fit for long-extended duty.

Col. F. A. Ruggles, Executive Officer of the Army's Third Military Area, is laying down the regulations for the company guards, who will be deputized as special State policemen. The Adjutant General will furnish weapons for them until the companies can get priorities to purchase sidearms. Three Army assistant provost-marshals, stationed in Hartford, New Haven, and Bridgeport, will determine the number of guards needed at each plant for 24-hour protection. State police sergeants will call from time to time at the plants to keep the guards "on their toes."

The change-over is to be effective Jan. 17. Incidentally, it will save the State Treasury $6,000 a day which has been spent to keep the State Guard on duty. The expense of the new guard will be borne by the companies, with the understanding that it will be added to Federal Government's bill for defense supplies.

Tire Rationing

Connecticut was pleased this week by congratulations from the office of Price Administrator Leon Henderson on the speed with which it organized 17 tire rationing districts and 17 volunteer boards to pass on requests for new tires.

Chester Bowles of Essex became the State's tire rationing administrator and the local boards have already met to familiarize themselves with the rationing procedure. Connecticut will have 4,320 tires and 3,613 tubes during January.

71 Volunteers

In a single day, 71 volunteers were accepted in Connecticut for construction jobs at Pearl Harbor, following the appeal for skilled workers to repair war damage to that Pacific base. Applicants ranged in age from 18 to 61. A graduate engineer applied for a job as a machinist.

Press Birthdays

Two Connecticut newspapers have observed birthdays. The Hartford Times is 125 years old. The New Haven Register has passed the 100 mark.

Bank Insurance

Eleven mutual savings banks in Connecticut started this week the sale of life insurance policies under a new State law. A board of seven trustees, appointed by the Governor, administers the law. John P. Royston of the State Insurance Department is Secretary of the board and its executive officer. The Insurance Commissioner and the Bank Commissioner have joint responsibility for supervision of the plan.

U. S. Taxes Rise

Federal taxes collected in Connecticut during 1941 soared to a new record total of $171,086,000, a gain of 68 per cent over collections in 1940.

Medfield Honors Musician By Resetting Rescued Stone

MEDFIELD, Mass., Jan. 8 (AP)—Thanks to recent activity of the Superintendent of Streets and a few strong helpers, Lowell Mason, the Medfield-born musician who "helped make America sing," was not without honor in his home town today—the 150th anniversary of his birth.

Joel Stratton, Superintendent of Streets, and a crew of workmen followed through after "town fathers," faced with the news that a national observance had been planned in honor of the composer of such hymn-tunes as "Nearer My God to Thee," made a surprising discovery.

They found that the only birthplace memorial they had for the one-time clarinetist in the town band, was a stone that had lain half-hidden for 15 years among tumbleweeds—between an old hen-coop and a barn.

The stone, although resting on the site of Mason's birth, had been relegated to the backyard by a woman owner who had had it moved from the front lawn because she said it interfered with plans to landscape the property.

After town officials and the woman had conferred, the Superintendent of Streets was assigned to move the 500-pound memorial from its backyard obscurity to a place of honor and prominence out front.

There it rests today, and peeping above the snow is the name of Mason, who was America's first public school music teacher.

An observance in New York has been planned by the National Music Educators Association and the Commission on Worship of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

On Jan. 11, the First Church, Unitarian, of Medfield, will conduct a musical service emphasizing Mason's contribution to church music.

G. O. P. Young Men Announce Dinner

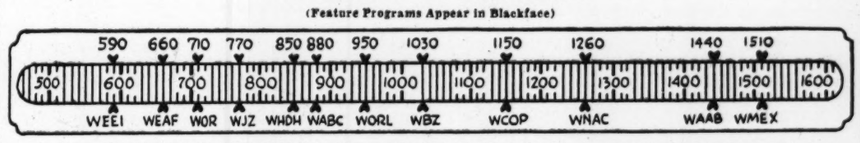
The 12th annual dinner dance of the Young Men's Republican League of Boston will be held Tuesday, Jan. 13, at the University Club, 40 Trinity Place, Boston.

Attorney-General Robert T. Bushnell will be the principal speaker. Other prominent office holders who will be present are Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Secretary of State Frederick W. Cook, State Treasurer William E. Hurley, former State Auditor Russell A. Wood, George B. Rowell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Senator Richard S. Bowers. President Harry Gulesian will preside.

Officers elected for 1942 will be installed, including John J. McCarthy, Jr., President. Wallace Stearns will be toastmaster. Members of the committee are Chairman William R. Addy, President-Elect John J. McCarthy, Jr., Harry Gulesian, Julius Goldstein, James C. Bayley, Jr., Worth Rowley and Ernest P. Lombard.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Swing Time	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm": sk.	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:15 Olga Coelho, songs	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	'Ma Perkins": sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife": sk.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Camp Grant in Review;	Sports and music
3:45 Don Artiste	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	music; interviews: sk.	Sports and music
4:00 Josef Cherniavsky's	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and music
4:15 Musical Camera	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 United We Stand	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch.	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	Transcribed music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight': drama	News Service
6:00 News comment	News; Music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Defense; Dance Time
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	News Analyst	The Town Crier
6:30 News; sports	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Dance Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	"Who's Next"	"Who's News"
7:30 "Maudie's Diary":	Al Pearce's Gang	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Music
7:45 dramatic sketch	Al Pearce's Gang	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	"The Alpineers"
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Songs for Marching Men	"Bringing Up Parents"
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	'March of Time	Brice, guests; orchestra	Songs for Marching Men	Fireside Time
8:30 "Archie": comedy;	"Service With a Smile":	The Aldrich Family;	"For Your Information"	Stephen Foster's Music;
8:45 soloist, Chas. E. Davis	Army, Navy, Marines	dramatic sketch	Dance Orchestra	recordings
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	America's Town Meeting; "How Can We Speed Up War Industries?" Town Meeting	Music Hall; Bing Crosby; Mary Martin; Jerry Lester; Music Maids; guests; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, News	"Pages From the Classical Album"; records
9:15			News Service		
9:30 Major Bowes' Amateur Hour			Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta	Classical Album
9:45				Classical Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Rudy Vallee Show; John Barrymore; guests	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 "First Line": Defense program	Lionel Hampton's Orch.		Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	War Extra	Frank Fay; Bob Hannon, songs; orchestra; guests	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	"A to Z in Novelty"		Under Western Skies	Harry Morrissey's Orch.
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Music of Artie Shaw
11:15 Weather; Master	"Music You Want"	Local news; Musicale	Frankie Master's Orch.	The Alpineers
11:30 Works of Music	"Music You Want"	"Joe and Mabel"; comedy drama	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; Orchestra	"Music You Want"		Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; hymns; music	Organ recital	Musical Clock	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	Musical Clock	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Clock	Taxes; Music	Headline News	
7:45 News; War summary	News Service	Musical Clock	Organ Recital	
8:00 The World Today	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Shopping talk	Chet Gaylord, songs	"George & Dixie"; news	"Morning Watch"; talk	Post Exchange
8:30 Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Post Exchange
8:45 Revue; News	Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Gretch'n McMull'n	News and Rhythm	Colonial News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup
9:45 Dramatization	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	"Your Morning Pickup
10:00 Betty Crocker	"Millwheel"; music	"Bess Johnson"	"New England Cupboard"	Farm and Home News
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian news	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	Musical Program	"Help Mate"; drama	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Food Fair"	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Popular music	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News comment	Don Vinton's Orchestra
11:15 "Man I Married"	Mildred Carlson, talk	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter Quest"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Defense; Band of Day	"The Bartons": sketch	Melody Strings	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; Cowboy songs	"David Harum": sketch	Choir Loft	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Revue; Sports
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Dramatized News	Civilian Defense Prgrm	"The Town Crier"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Francine, songs
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: Washington	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	news; guests; orchestra	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"; interview; music
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News.	"Musical Roundup"	Government Girl	
1:30 "Vic & Sade": sk.	"Salon Serenade"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ recital
1:45 "Road of Life"	War News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Joe Frasetto's Orch.	"Singing Strings"
2:00 Serial drama	Music Appreciation Hour	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	Victory Program: recorded marches
2:15 Serial drama	Music Appreciation Hour	"The Mystery Man"	Network Orchestra	
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Music Appreciation Hour	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Music Styled for You	Jean Harper, songs
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Music Appreciation Hour	"Grimm's Daughter"	Music Styled for You	News Service
3:00 "Swing Time"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and Music
3:15 Bob Hannon, songs	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and Music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:45 Astronomy Program	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:00 Josef Cherniavsky's	Arthur Tracey, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	Sports and Music
4:15 Musical Camera	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30 Landt Trio	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	Arthur Frechette, pianist
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	'Jack Armstrong': drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight': drama	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner concert	Defense talk; music
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert; talk	"The Town Crier"
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Dance Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Tribune Man's Army"	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30 "How'm I Doin'?"	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:45 with Bob Hawk	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	PM Reporter
8:00 Kate Smith Hour; comedy; dramatization; guests; orchestra; E. Davis	"Ask the Children"	Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra	"Sizing Up the News"	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15	"Ask the Children"		Herbie Kaye's Orchestra	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:30	Charles Laughton; M.	"Information, Please!"	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	'Lest We Forget'; drama
8:45	Berle; Shirley Ross; or.	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	The Alpineers
9:00 "Playhouse," with Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Dramatic sketch		Colonial News Service	
9:30 First Nighter: B.	"Michael Piper"; dra-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Russell Bennett's Note-	"Classical Album"
9:45 Luddy, L. Tremayne	matic sketch; News	House"; variety	book; orchestra	"Classical Album"
10:00 Concert Orchestra	"Party Line"	"Wings of Destiny";	Network Sports	Five Star News
10:15 Concert Orchestra	First Piano Quartet	dramatic sketch	Network Sports	George Harris's Orch.
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs	News Commentators	"Studio X"; popular va-	Network Sports	Dance Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	"A to Z in Novelty"; talk	riety program	Network Sports	Dance Orchestra
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Network Sports	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
11:15 Weather; Dance Or.	"Music You Want"	Local news; orchestra;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:30 Orchestra; Master	"Music You Want"	"Unlimited Horizons";	Billy Keaton's Variety	"Day's End"
11:45 Works of Music	"Music You Want"	dramatization; speakers	Show; orch.; soloists	"Day's End"; News

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Natural Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—Camp Grant in Review.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—"Symphonietta."
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News analyst.
8:15 p. m.—"It's Dance Time."
8:30 p. m.—"F. Y. I."—For Your Information.
8:45 p. m.—Dick Stabile's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Sonny Dunham's Orchestra.
9:30 p. m.—Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta-Eric Leinsdorf, conducting.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Twentieth Century Serenade."
10:30 p. m.—"Your Defense Reporter."
10:45 p. m.—"Under Western Skies."
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Frankie Masters' Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—J. B. Priestley, "Britain Speaks."
11:45 p. m.—Dick Stabile's Orchestra.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Jan. 9
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program
For Friday, Jan. 9

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
3:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m) and 18.38mc (19.5m), Christian Science program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 18.38mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—J. B. Priestley: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Music. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—News. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Popular Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London—11:25 p. m.—"Thank You, America!" GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc.
6:00 p. m.—Features in French, Czech and Italian.
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from the Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—News for Brazil in Portuguese and Brazilian Program.
7:45 p. m.—News in Spanish.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
8:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
9:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Radio University Series.
10:45 p. m.—Late News and Music.
WBOS 11.83mc 25.36m
3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Dance Music.
4:30 p. m.—Press Review (Portuguese).
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
5:15 p. m.—Classic Music.
5:30 p. m.—Americana Musicale.
5:45 p. m.—Golden Glow.
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News and Comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—String Time.
7:30 p. m.—Brazilian Information Bulletin (Portuguese).
7:45 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:00 p. m.—America Thinks (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Movieland Stars (Spanish).
8:30 p. m.—Music Appreciation (Spanish).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Mosaics (Spanish).
9:45 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (Spanish).
10:00 p. m.—News in English.
10:15 p. m.—American Aviation (English).
10:30 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (English).
10:45 p. m.—American Favorites.
11:30 p. m.—Moonlight Music.

Harvard to Go Co-Educational in Summer and Make Degrees Three-Year Product

Opportunities for War Work By N. E. 'Little Fellow' Open

The long-awaited opportunity for many small industrial plants to get into war production in New England is beginning to open up.

This forecast was made in Boston today by Edward V. Hickey of the Office of Production Management on the basis of President Roosevelt's war program. For the time being, the new opportunities will be confined for the most part to the metal working industry capable of producing war materials. Many companies not adaptable will be held off for the present. Moreover, the process of converting many of those which do qualify will also take time.

More interest in subcontracting for war production has developed since the United States entered the war, Mr. Hickey, who is State Director for Massachusetts of the contract division of OPM pointed out. More subcontracting will bring more of the smaller factories and shops into war work.

"We know that we are going to have two or three times as much war production as the country is now turning out," he said.

"The larger companies which are already working at full blast on war orders do not have in themselves sufficient capacity to handle the titanic load set for industry by President Roosevelt.

"Hence the capacity or a good part of the capacity of many of our smaller plants is going to be needed."

Distribution of the overflow of war production will take two forms, according to Mr. Hickey:

More Subcontracting

1. Smaller companies —I mean those smaller than the large industries but not tiny plants and shops—will get more prime contracts, that is, contracts direct from the Government.

2. The larger companies which are already up to their ears in war work will find still more unloaded on them, and will have to do more subcontracting.

"Many of the big companies have been farming out a substantial portion of their parts to small outside plants," says Mr. Hickey, who goes on: "They will do more, and companies that have been getting along with a minimum of subcontracting or none at all will doubtless be forced to turn to the little fellows for help to swing their new war business.

"It is important to add that some companies which hitherto have not been doing war work are now going in for it.

"These changes must take place.

"They are coming particularly in the machine and metal working trades, which for the most part are going to be used in the expansion of the war program.

"But whether we shall ever reach some of the more marginal producers is dubious.

"Unfortunately there are many concerns making a specialized product whose machinery cannot be converted to the making of war products wholly different from civilian goods.

Ordnance and Plane Items

"Stress is being placed on the critical materials. Most of these are metals requiring machine work."

The field of war production that Mr. Hickey spoke of consists principally of ordnance articles, materials for aircraft, naval construction.

The problem of supply of clothing and other goods for outfitting the soldiers and sailors is quite dissimilar to that of producing guns, tanks, shells, and airplane parts, Mr. Hickey notes.

In the apparel industries, for instance, there appears to be a certain need, beyond which demand is not likely to go. The capacity seems sufficient.

Mr. Hickey added that when the demand for machine work and for more plants to handle it begins to soar, the OPM office in Boston contained a storehouse of the industrial resources of the State.

"For months we have been registering all the facilities we could contact," he said. "Today we probably have more general information about all manufacturing in Massachusetts than has ever been accumulated by any one organization."

By a Staff Photographer

Bostonians Asked for All-Out Aid in $7,600,000 Campaign

Approximately 1,000 of Greater Boston's top citizenry heard stirring appeals for all-out philanthropic backing of the Greater Boston United War Fund campaign at the Copley-Plaza last night. Left to right at the speakers' table are Raymond Massey, stage, screen, and radio star; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall; Maynard Hutchinson, General Chairman of the Fund; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and Thomas W. Lamont, Chairman of the American Red Cross War Fund Advisory Board.

Local War Fund Forces Unite in Drive

Greater Boston's "400"—more than 1,000 strong—united last night in an all-out patriotic and philanthropic drive to top the unprecedented goal of $7,600,000 established by the Greater Boston United War Fund.

The occasion was the "Special Gift Dinner" at the Copley-Plaza, opening gun in the mobilization of local forces behind a united drive to be conducted here from Jan. 22 to Feb. 11 for the American Red Cross, the Greater Boston Community Fund, the Soldiers and Sailors Committee, and the United Service Organizations.

Bostonians were told by Charles Francis Adams, President of the Fund, that they must prepare to "give in real suffering, if necessary, to the cause of all humanity. It is not our fortunes that are sacred, but our honor," he told the gathering of leading business and professional men, society folk, and leaders of the campaign.

"Make no mistake, this country has never been in such dire peril as today," warned Thomas W. Lamont, New York financier, and Chairman of the National Advisory Committee of the American Red Cross.

Massey Quotes Lincoln

Raymond Massey, noted portrayer of Lincoln roles on the stage and screen, was the special guest speaker, and one could have heard a pin drop as he reverted to character at the close of his stirring address and quoted from a Lincoln address calling for a united front in support of democracy.

We did not invent the phrase "total war," he told his listeners, adding that "the totalitarian powers will rue the day they flung that phrase at us, because then they enlisted every man, woman, and child in the free countries—and when free people are enlisted, they stay enlisted."

Stating that "philanthropy and charity are not now what they were before Pearl Harbor," Louis E. Kirstein, General Vice-Chairman of the Fund, added that "money does not matter in a moment like this." The only thing that matters being "men and women giving their best for the preservation of the nation."

Chairman of the record-breaking drive, Maynard Hutchinson, declared "only our best is true patriotism, and the eyes of the nation are on this campaign.

Millions for Luxuries

"It is not my intention to take the joy out of life," he said, "but when one realizes that Greater Boston spends annually $131,000,000 on alcoholic beverages, movies, theaters, tobacco, soft drinks, chewing gum, beauty parlors, and toilet articles, we can surely give one-sixteenth of this amount for these things which make life worth living."

The Right Rev. Mgr. Richard J. Haberlin, speaking for William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, not only deplored what he termed "half-hearted" efforts, but added that "we must stimulate an interest and sustain it to the very end." He urged success for the campaign behind the armed forces of the country so that "we can be set in our determination to keep them flying and support our lads as they weave another glory into 'The Star-Spangled Banner' which challenges the fallacy that might makes right."

Screen actress Simone Simon and "Believe It or Not" Robert Ripley both appeared briefly on the entertainment end of the program which closed with a number of vivid patriotic episodes from the nation's life in a tableau, "Our America," with John Barry as narrator.

Attractive members of the Junior League served as ushers, and were warmly complimented by Chairman Hutchinson.

At the Head Table

Seated at the head table, in addition to the speakers, were:

Henry R. Guild, Chairman of last year's campaign; Milton Kahn of the United War Fund Advisory Finance Committee; John A. Tuckerman, Chairman of Special Gifts; Dr. Joshua Loth Liebman, Rabbi of Temple Israel; Henry J. Nichols, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; J. W. Farley, Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; Mrs. Richard M. Saltonstall, mother of the Governor and Chairman of the Educational Division's Advisory Committee; Robert Cutler, President of Community Chests and Councils, Inc.; the Rev. Herbert Hitchen of the First Unitarian Society in West Newton; Mrs. Samuel S. Drury, Co-Chairman of the Women's Special Gifts Committee; Robert H. Hallowell, General Vice-Chairman; Charles E. Spencer, Jr., President of the First National Bank of Boston and Advisory Finance Committee member; the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Robert P. Barry of the Community Fund Board of Directors; Mrs. Paul G. Courtney, Chairman of the Dinner Committee, and Joseph R. Hamlen, Chairman of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross.

Among those who acted as hosts and hostesses for the dinner were: Mrs. Hugh Bancroft, Mrs. Charles E. Bacon, Judge and Mrs. Lawrence G. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Cabot, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Church, Mr. and Mrs. Paul F. Clark, Amory Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., David Crockett, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Devens, Reginald C. Foster, Horace Frost, Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham, Mrs. Carl Gilbert, Mrs. John L. Grandin, Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Gray, Mrs. Henry V. Greenough, Mrs. Joseph R. Hamlen, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Hausserman, Joseph P. Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Laughlin, Dr. and Mrs. Roger I. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Atherton Loring, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Mills, Mrs. George S. Mumford, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Peabody, Mrs. Theresa S. Ratshesky, Mrs. Norbert J. Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Toulmin, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. George S. West, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Whiteside, Mr. Thomas Whiteside, Mrs. Ralph B. Williams, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Wolcott.

Harvard Honoring Advanced Thinking Of Galileo Tonight

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Like a returning comet, the name of Galileo Galilei will suddenly appear out of the dim past tonight to shine resplendently as astronomers observe the 300th anniversary of the passing of this great Italian astronomer and experimental philosopher, at the Harvard College Observatory.

At tonight's tercentenary celebration three eminent speakers will recount the achievements of Galileo in the fields of astronomy and physics and will discuss the philosophy of this man who is called one of the greatest astronomers.

With the mention of Galileo there immediately comes to mind inspiring pictures of an original thinker who as a young man watched a swinging lamp and figured out the law of the pendulum; who stood before skeptical professors and students on the leaning tower of Pisa and proved before their astonished eyes that bodies of different weights fall at equal speeds; and who, when forced by threats of torture to recant his belief in the Corpernican theory that the earth moves about the sun and not the reverse, is said to have muttered under his breath, "All the same, the earth does move."

Despite his lack of resolution in affirming his beliefs and the efforts made to restrain his searching thought, however, the truths of natural science which he propounded have lived through the ages and are today among the fundamental building blocks on which the structure of modern research is being reared.

The discoveries of Galileo may seem less spectacular when compared with the unusual wonders of today—the 200-inch telescope, atom-smashers, three-dimensional movies, color television and the X-ray—but it must be remembered that people of Galileo's time were undoubtedly just as amazed on peering through his 32-power telescope to see for the first time mountainous configurations of the moon, Jupiter's satellites, sun spots and individual stars of the Milky Way as persons are today to look through some giant instrument at an island universe of stars a million light years away or to gaze into an electron microscope and see a mosquito's windpipe magnified to the size of a tree trunk.

When it is considered that Galileo was entirely without modern facilities of research and that he lived in a time when natural scientists were not allowed to "hold, teach or defend," opinions not in accord with the narrow theological beliefs of the day, his accomplishments become all the more inspiring.

Subjects and speakers listed for tonight's program at the Harvard Observatory are: "Galileo and Modern Astronomy" by Dr. Juigi Jacchia; "Galileo and the Beginnings of Experimental Physics," by Dr. Giorgio de Santillana and "Physics and Metaphysics in Galileo's Thought," by Dr. Leonardo Olschki. The meeting begins at 8 p. m.

13 Bay State Boys Going To Harvard Free

Complete Harvard educations free of cost were offered to 13 Massachusetts boys today by the University.

National Scholarships beginning at $1,000 for the first year and increasing to a maximum of $1,200 each succeeding year were made available to three Bay State boys.

"Nonresident" scholarships for students who plan to commute to Harvard will be awarded 10 boys. Each of these scholarships will amount to $2,500 if renewed over four years.

Similar offers were made in 17 States in the Middle West, South, and Far West. This is the second year Harvard's national scholarship plan has been extended to Massachusetts.

Applications must be filed with the Scholarship Committee, University Hall, by Feb. 20. Awards will be announced in May.

Dr. Conant Cuts Own Salary; To Move to a Smaller Home

Harvard University today announced it would go completely co-educational from June to September and at the same time voted to cut its President's salary and make a Harvard education a three-year product.

Newly planned summer classes for regular Harvard undergraduates will be open to co-eds enrolled in the summer school, the College said.

At the same time, the six-week summer school, which has been co-educational since its founding in 1871, will run simultaneously with the regular college sessions during June and July.

In traditionally masculine Harvard, there will be "men's" and "women's" Yard dormitories, and some "alarmists" were today predicting there will be sororities cropping up and other appurtenances of a co-ed college.

Harvard's new year-round schedule will make it possible for students to get a bachelor's degree in two winter terms and three summer sessions.

Simultaneously Massachusetts Institute of Technology said today it would not drastically accelerate its curricula because such action would result in inferior training of technical men and thus weaken the nation.

An extreme speed-up would yield at most only about 12,000 engineering graduates in the entire United States, Tech estimated, after consultation with the Army, and industrial leaders. "Hundreds of thousands" are needed, the Institute said.

Harvard's President Dr. James B. Conant will, together with Mrs. Conant and their family, move from the President's House into a smaller home at 11 Quincy Street "for the duration," it was announced. This will save Harvard upkeep costs.

At Dr. Conant's "urgent request," the Corporation voted to cut his salary "substantially," officials declared.

Faculty members have voted to work the year round under the new acceleration program without increases in salary.

In still another war-time move, Harvard said it would, beginning this year, admit freshmen in June as well as in September, after April entrance exams. Special exceptions may be made for others who wish to enter in February.

The 12-month program was previously adopted by the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration and other graduate schools. Today's action applies to the College.

Students who for "special reasons" wish to continue the old four-year schedule may do so, Harvard said.

Summer work for regular Harvard undergraduates will be more intensive than winter study. At the end of the 12 weeks, credit will be given for work which would take 35 weeks in the regular course of events.

A student entering Harvard as a freshman next June at the age of 17½, it was pointed out, would take courses constantly through three summers and two winters, graduating in September, 1944, at the age of 20—the lower limit of call for military service.

M. I. T. men will also work through the summer, either in school or in war industries. These will be the only two alternatives allowed, unless students are in military training.

Avoid the hazards—and the extra costs—of winter driving. Ride the "EL"—the safe, convenient way to travel all year 'round.

RAPID TRANSIT RUNNING TIMES
Everett to Winter ..... 14 min.
Lechmere to Park ..... 8 min.
Kenmore to Park ..... 8 min.
Forest Hills to Summer .. 16 min.
Boston Elevated Railway

26th Division Is Prepared For Emergency, General Says

Defense News in Brief

Yankee Division Ready—The 26th Division, stationed at Camp Edwards, is well-equipped and ready for any emergency, Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, Commanding General, said at a press conference yesterday.

"The past year has been very profitable for the men as individuals and the Division as a unit," the General said "The Division has undergone a comprehensive and progressive year of training. The soldiers came back from maneuvers in the Carolinas hardened and well-fitted to take part in any task they may be called to do."

If called upon for emergency action General Eckfeldt said the Division would function as a unit. "It is a combat division which will be used as a combat division and will not be broken up," he explained.

The Division Commander said the training program would continue with a four-month refresher period beginning immediately. During this time small unit training will be emphasized, past errors will be corrected, and unfinished tasks will be completed, the General stated.

No Women in Navy—There are no openings in the United States Navy or the United States Naval Reserve for women, Lieut. Commander Frederick D. Powers, U. S. Navy (Ret.) Director of Recruiting in the Post Office Building, has announced. Many young women have been applying as typist - stenographers, having been erroneously informed the Navy was enrolling women for clerical positions. Commander Powers said that recruiting headquarters was still taking advantage of the voluntary services of women who offer aid in clearing the office routine at those headquarters each Sunday.

New Coast Guard Station—The State of Connecticut yesterday completed the purchase of the 70-acre estate of the late Morton F. Plant at Avery Point, Groton, for transfer to the Federal Government as the site of a new $3,000,000 Coast Guard training station. The purchase price was $85,000.

Mass. State Speed-up—Students of Massachusetts State College have approved joining in the nation-wide study speed-up program, the President, Hugh P. Baker, announced. The wartime move will cut holidays, shorten examination periods, and bring commencement three weeks early, on May 17. The college has also proposed a 12-week summer course to cover work of an entire semester, the President said.

Women's City Club

Prof. Frederick K. Morris, geologist at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will present an illustrated lecture tonight at the Women's City Club, on "Strategic Cities in the Far Eastern Conflict." The lecture will be at 8 o'clock, preceded by a dinner at 7 at which he will be guest of honor. Professor Morris lived in China and was a member of the Central Asiatic Expeditions for the American Museum of Natural History.

'This Way Please'

By a Staff Photographer

Junior Leaguers Usher at United War Fund Dinner

Among Greater Boston members of the Junior League who served as ushers at last night's "Special Gifts Dinner" which opened the City's campaign to raise $7,600,000 for the 215 agencies affiliated with the Community Fund were, left to right: Edith Winsor, Ann Williams, and Violet Sweetser.

Carefree Days in Southern Sunshine

When cold and snow cover the northlands with winter's blanket, the sun shines bright on green gardens and trees—on blue waters and sandy beaches—down South. There vacationists spend happy days basking in the sunshine, indulging in their favorite outdoor sports—golf, tennis, shuffleboard, swimming, sailing, fishing—or enjoy the friendliness of shady verandas and lovely gardens.

You, too, would enjoy a southern vacation this winter. In The Christian Science Monitor you will find much information about the fine hotels, resorts, and transportation lines of the South.

CONSULT HOTEL, RESORT, AND TRAVEL ADVERTISING IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Free French: Politics and de Gaulle

ST. PIERRE, Jan. 8 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier declared that his Free French forces had seized St. Pierre and Miquelon on secret imperative orders from Gen. Charles de Gaulle after he, Admiral Muselier, had discussed occupation of the islands with Canadian Government officials and the United States Minister to Ottawa.

"I wanted to ask for the agreement of the Governments to the occupation," he told interviewers, "but received formal and secret orders from General de Gaulle to act.

"Personally, I was not satisfied because I thought they had the impression that I would not act without their consent."

He told how his three corvettes and the world's largest submarine, the Surcouf turned suddenly from maneuvers and took the islands on Dec. 24. He said he had promised the British Admiralty two of the corvettes would be returned from maneuvers to convoy duty on the Atlantic on Dec. 27 and added: "I kept my word."

This was the first reference permitted to the fact that the Surcouf participated in the occupation and clarifies the variance of previous St. Pierre accounts as to whether three or four vessels participated in the action.

The Surcouf, with a surface displacement of 2,880 tons, is unique in that it carries a plane in a deck hangar.

The Vichy Administrator, Baron de Bournat, and his wife are still in custody of the occupying forces aboard a large tug in the harbor. Some other persons arrested at the time of occupation have been released.

The walls of many St. Pierre houses are inscribed "Vive de Gaulle" and display the Free French emblem.

In other places, including the entrance to the church, "Vive Pétain" has been written.

100,000 Men Claimed For Free French Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—The Free French forces under the command of Gen. Charles de Gaulle comprise an army of 100,000 Free Frenchmen, a fleet of 40 war ships and 105 merchant vessels and tankers. The Free French are in control of an area six and one-half times as large as continental France, according to an article in Pour la Victoire, new French weekly.

Clothing Needed

OTTAWA, Jan. 8 (CP)—Gustave L. Sauvant, President of the Ottawa Section of the National Free French Committee, said he had received word by cable from Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier of the need of winter clothing for residents of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Vice-Admiral Muselier commanded the Free French forces which seized the islands Dec. 24, and took a vote in which 98 per cent of the island's 6,000 inhabitants voted for Free French control.

A small emergency shipment is already on the way and a collection is being made in Ottawa to provide a larger shipment, Mr. Sauvant said. In addition to winter clothing there is a need for baby linen, he was informed.

By Egon Kaskeline
(French Journalist)
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While the military achievements of the Free French troops in Libya, Syria and elsewhere have been playing an important and successful part in defeating the Axis and while the de Gaulle flag flies over many French colonies, the political activity of the movement has not measured up to its fine military achievements.

The failure to take Dakar showed that General de Gaulle had over-estimated the degree in which he had succeeded in winning over the majority of the French Army and Navy to his cause.

The recent occupation of St. Pierre and Miquelon by Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier was not only a political blunder that brought the Free French in conflict with the State Department in Washington, it also revealed a certain inner weakness of the movement.

In organizing a plebiscite among the island population the Free French failed to ask the simple question: "Are you for the Free French or are you for Vichy?"

Unfortunately, the ballot-sheets read: "Are you for the Free French or for collaboration with the Axis?"

Some 25 per cent of the ballots proved to be void. The plebiscite resulted in a strong protest by Mgr. A. Poisson, Apostolic Prefect of the islands.

Other propagandist undertakings on the part of the Free French, as for example the "silence manifestation" in France on Oct. 31 of last year, have likewise not been as successful as they ought.

Collaboration Opposed

We have no exact data as to present-day public opinion within France. But all reports agree that the overwhelming majority of the French people is strongly determined to resist all collaboration with Germany. It is this attitude of the public which has so far been the most effective obstacle to Vichy's alliance with the conqueror.

For the French people, General de Gaulle is the symbol of resistance and the symbol of the future deliverance of France. Thus, all action by the General which tends to free France from German domination is heartily welcomed by every group in the country, with the exception of a few fascist radicals and "collaborationists."

However, this does not mean that these groups are necessarily "de Gaullists" or partisans of the Free French movement. For the French, General de Gaulle remains a brilliant general and a gallant man; he is not recognized as the political leader of a new France which shall rise from defeat.

General de Gaulle is probably the last person to deny this statement. Time and again he has stated that all he wanted was to build a rallying point for all Frenchmen determined to fight the conqueror. He has consistently refused to lay the political groundwork of a new France and thus to anticipate future decisions that must be left to the French people.

The three-point program, published in November, 1941, states his goal: to extend the Free French forces, to prepare for a future plebiscite in France once the Germans have been expelled, and to bring about such conditions in post-war France "as will permit every Frenchman to live, think, work, and act in dignity and security."

General de Gaulle's counselors who now form the National Council of the movement, are invaluable officers, able colonial administrators and functionaries of the Third Republic who have refused to submit. Among them, however, there is not one outstanding political personality.

One reason for this lack of statesmanship is that many of the most active opponents of the Vichy regime—among them Georges Mandel—fell into a trap which Pierre Laval had set for them. They sailed from Bordeaux to North Africa where they were arrested upon arrival. Other leaders had been unwilling to leave France, preferring to share its fate. Most of these men are today interned. It now appears that they showed want of political foresight and decision.

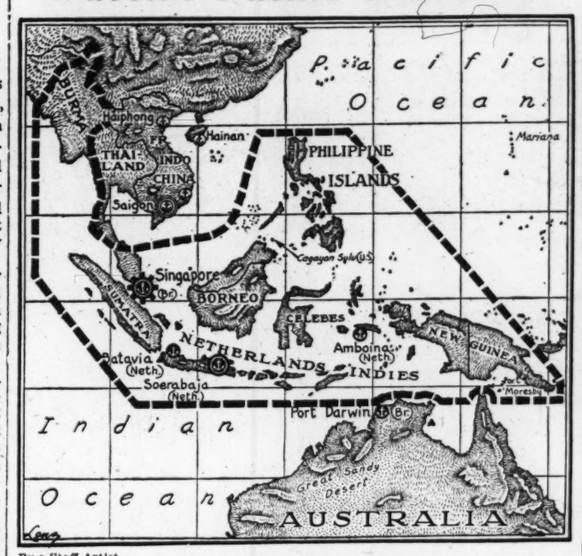
Political Figure Lacking

As a result the Free French movement lacks a dominating political personality. General de Gaulle's reluctance to assume political leadership himself is understandable. The General knows his capabilities and his limitations. The French people, on the other hand, are looking for a new political leader. France today does not wish to return to the shattered ruins of the Third Republic; nor is it willing to accept the patriarchal rule of the traditionalist Pétain group.

After ridding itself of the conqueror, it will want to rebuild France on a new political and social basis. The amorphous political state of the Free French movement leads to frequent blunders which weaken the prestige of the movement; it is also a serious obstacle in winning over the home population.

There is reason to believe that beneath the Vichy-dominated surface strong forces are working to prepare a new order for France. The fate of future France will in great measure depend on the possibility of establishing contact between the Free French movement and these latent forces within France, which are expected to take a more definite shape in the none too distant future.

Wavell's Pacific Command



By a Staff Artist

United Nations Military Unit

First specific indication of area included in Southwest Pacific under the command of Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell (shown within dotted line) was given in the House of Commons today by Maj. Clement Attlee, Lord Privy Seal.

Japanese Swindle Filipinos With Worthless Paper Money

Lloyd Lehrbas covered the Chinese-Japanese war from its beginning in 1937 until he flew across Asia and Africa to be in at the start of the European war at Warsaw in 1939. In those two years he saw at first-hand the "new order" methods Japan used to loot occupied China.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Japanese are repeating in the Philippines the looting methods they developed in China—equipping their troops with "carpet bags" literally stuffed with stage money.

From those "carpet bags" in every town and village the Japanese swept through in China came an endless flow of paper money not worth the poor quality paper on which it was printed.

With those scraps of paper the Japanese created a bayonet-pointed inflation, robbed the Chinese of millions of dollars and stripped the country of practically all movable property or produce. By setting up special banks to print more bogus money they sought to wreck the entire Chinese financial structure.

General MacArthur disclosed in Communiqué No. 48 that invading Japanese troops are circulating large quantities of paper money imitating the color and texture of Philippine currency but substituting the Japanese Government for the Commonwealth Government as the issuing agency.

Paid in "Military Scrip"

That's an old story to the Chinese.

Every Japanese soldier who shot or clubbed his way onto Chinese territory was paid in special "military scrip," good only in the cities and towns and countryside he helped conquer. Chinese who refused the spurious currency the first time had it offered to them the next time at the point of a bayonet or a rifle.

Japanese carpet-baggers flocked to China in the wake of the Japanese invading armies with bales of phoney money or restricted yen notes. With it they bought all available rice, tin, and other vitally needed metals silk, linen, antiques, cotton, foodstuffs—everything that could be consumed or shipped away to their impoverished little islands — regardless of whether the Chinese or foreign producers, middlemen or agents wanted to sell for scrap paper.

In this method the Japanese Army was largely fed and clothed on the countryside it conquered.

At a Japanese press conference in Shanghai the Japanese spokesmen, questioned concerning the avalanche of fake currency, vociferously protested it was perfectly good money and offered to prove it by making purchases in the company of several American correspondents.

Puppet Regimes Set Up

Despite his rank, this Japanese officer's "military scrip" was turned down flatly by three Japanese—not Chinese, but Japanese—merchants in Hongkew, Shanghai's "Little Tokyo," each asserting they could not use it for purchases in Japan and could not make Chinese accept it without armed help.

As it grew increasingly difficult for the Japanese—despite bayonet persuasion — to pass their stage money, they invented a new twist.

Puppet Chinese governments popped up in Tientsin, Peiping, and Nanking and proclaimed the establishment of banks of issue which promptly produced imitation Chinese bills, printed in Japan.

Proclamations decreed that all bills issued by the Chinese Nationalist (Chiang Kai-shek) Government must be converted into the new puppet currency. Any not turned in by a set date were declared worthless and their acceptance a criminal offense.

With the valid Chinese bills obtained through that trickery the Japanese immediately bought American dollars, British pounds, French francs, or any other foreign currency with which they could purchase supplies in world trade, regardless of the exchange rate.

That "bear" raiding was a major factor in cheapening Chinese currency until one Chinese dollar was worth only five or six American cents. It was stabilized at that crash rate only through American and British support.

The Chinese were left holding the bag with paper notes no more valuable than the "joss" money which they burn on festival days to propitiate their ancestors and their gods—for not even the Japanese would take the puppet imitations.

Olav: Norse All Anti-Nazi

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Crown Prince Olav of Norway said yesterday that 98½ per cent of the people of his country "are solidly democratic, anti-Nazi and have ruled out any co-operation with the invader as an impossibility."

Reviewing 21 months of German rule, the Crown Prince told the Overseas Press Club of America:

"The Germans first tried blandishments to win the people, then used threats, then coercion and finally harsh and brutal treatment, but to no avail."

He declared that the most valuable contribution made to the Allied cause by his Government-in-Exile was operation of a merchant fleet, pointing out that Norway now has 4,000,000 tons of shipping.

Serbs Fighting

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Belgrade radio station said today new violent fighting had broken out between insurgents and Government troops in Serbia. In one encounter 17 insurgents were killed and 15 captured, while four Government men were killed, the station said. In another fight, near Leban, the insurgents lost 110 killed and captured, according to the report.

Volunteer, 8, Loses First Stand at Custer

FORT CUSTER, Mich.—The youngest volunteer for service at this post is Frank Maher, 8, of Kalamazoo, Mich. He wrote to the commanding officer and asked for a job carrying messages around the camp. The proffer was declined.

Britain Admits Weakness in Far East

Continued from Page 1

of functions" assigned to Mr. Duff Cooper there.

Major Attlee said that Britain did not have sufficient resources for complete preparation against the Japanese, who, he declared, at present have the most powerful fleet in the Pacific.

House members cheered, however, when he summed up accounts after the first month of war in the Pacific, even though they were given little new information about the war effort.

News of further steps to coordinate man power and munitions of the United Nations awaited the return of the Prime Minister from America.

In a broad summarization of the war, Major Attlee told Commons that "the fact that the United States has entered the war on our side has determined the result of the war, but does not offset the advantages that accrue to Japan in the beginning. . . ."

He declared that even if Britain had increased its own production to the utmost it could not produce enough arms at present for the Far East to equal the strong military force of Japan.

Beyond British Resources

Apparently in reply to criticism of the seeming inadequacy of British military preparations in the Far East, Major Attlee said the fact that Britain's Pacific positions were less strongly garrisoned and equipped than might have been desired was not due to lack of foresight.

Rather, he said, it was because it was beyond Britain's resources to be strong everywhere.

Major Attlee said the visit of Prime Minister Churchill, Minister of Supply Lord Beaverbrook, and high British staff officers to Washington had achieved a degree of co-operation with the United States which would not have been possible otherwise.

At the same time, the spokesman made clear that Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's command, as chief of the United Nations forces in the Far Western Pacific, would not include India and Australia.

"It covers roughly Burma, excluding Indo-China, goes up to the north of the Philippines and down a line drawn to the north coast of Australia, and then sweeps around the islands of the Malayan Archipelago," he said.

He called the establishment of unified commands in the Far East a "considerable achievement" for the war effort.

Co-ordination Essential

"The entry of the United States into the war demanded that as quickly as possible and as authoritatively as possible plans should be concerted to bring the greatest possible co-ordination into efforts of the two great democracies on either side of the Atlantic," he added.

He said the decline in British shipping losses continued, but it would be a "grave mistake" not to realize the strain which the extension of the war to the Far East would place on the Navy and merchant marine.

But, he added, the United States' entry into the war determined its ultimate outcome "without a shadow of a doubt."

General Wavell, he explained, will have a staff of Australian, Netherlands, and United States officers as well as United Kingdom forces.

He also said that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who will command all Allied forces in China, will command all air as well as ground forces in this theater.

While Lord Addison, Labor Party leader, declared in the House of Lords that Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, recently replaced commander in the Far East, was a "nincompoop," Major Attlee told Commons that commanders on the ground must not be blamed for results in Malaya.

The Government, Major Attlee asserted, accepted "full responsibility." But he drew a sharp picture of Britain's utilization of its strength where it was concentrated and gave an optimistic, broad view of the war.

15 Airdromes Lost

British forces in Malaya have withdrawn to a point about 60 miles north of Kuala Lumpur, Major Attlee disclosed. He said that so far the British have lost 15 airdromes in Malaya during retirements.

Kuala Lumpur is 240 miles north of Singapore. Despatches from the British base reported a strong Japanese frontal drive in the area. He said the air fields had not been lost because of parachute troop attacks but had been abandoned.

Turning to the African front, Major Attlee said British troops already have advanced 600 miles from the starting point of their drive into Libya and are engaging General Erwin Rommel's German forces in "great tank battles."

[The starting point of the 600-mile advance was not identified. Assuming it was on the Egyptian frontier, the British spearheads might be in the vicinity of Misurata, Mediterranean port only 120 miles east of Tripoli, the Capital, or Khun, an inland city 310 miles southeast of Tripoli. Heavy Axis and British forces, however, apparently are still involved in the Agedabia battle area, 350 miles west of the frontier.]

German and Italian prisoners taken by the British were said to total 8,000. Major Attlee praised the Navy and Royal Air Force for their co-operation with the British Army in the campaign.

Enormous Casualties

He said British tank regiments had suffered enormous casualties but "the men did frightfully well" and General Rommel had little left in the way of an armored force.

Bad weather conditions persist and heavy rains and mud are preventing substantial operations in the Agedabia area south of Bengasi, he said.

He reported that Imperial forces were maintaining pressure against Halfaya (Hellfire) Pass positions of the Axis in Libyan-Egyptian frontier fighting, but that the weather there also was a handicap.

Major Attlee said there was no evidence that General Rommel was endeavoring to fortify Agedabia positions, but he added that "naturally he would be doing some digging in when in such a stabilized position."

On the Russian front the "initiative definitely has passed to the Russians" beyond the ability of the German High Command to pass off its retreat as a planned maneuver.

"The initiative definitely has passed over to the Russians" on the land and in the air over wide sectors, he said

Hitler's Plans Upset

"It is hardly even the pretense of the German High Command that all these retreats are in accordance with plans," he added, "and those frantic appeals for warm clothing show more clearly than anything else that there has been a complete upset of Hitler's plans . . . ." Major Attlee in the House of Commons and Colonial Secretary Lord Moyne in the House of Lords announced officially the formation of a special corps of airdrome defense troops.

Lord Moyne declared that naval disasters had tipped the balance of seapower temporarily in favor of Japan in the Far East, but said "prompt measures are being taken to counter her initial advantage."

Meanwhile Col. L. S. Amery, Secretary for India, told the House of Commons that the British Government "cannot make further progress" in solving the problem of India's status "until there is some willingness on the part of the leading parties to work together."

"It is not in our power to bring them together," he said.

The Government's India policy was raked over the coals in a series of questions, one Labor member, Maj. James Milner, demanding "active steps" to solve Indian problems.

Sees No Co-operation

Colonel Amery said he had noted various statements and resolutions by Indian leaders and parties but "I regret that I cannot discover in them any satisfactory response to the Viceroy's recent appeal for unity and co-operation in the face of common danger."

"The Government will not abate their efforts to promote that measure of agreement essential to fulfillment of their pledges (of ultimate dominion status) to India—pledges which though given independently of the Atlantic Charter are in complete accord with the general principle affirmed in that declaration," Colonel Amery said.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told a questioner in Commons that the Government had not offered to purchase the French fleet for gold.

Nor was he "aware that the United States Government have done so, either," he added.

Axis Libyan Forces Fall Back Under British Attacks in Rear

CAIRO, Jan. 8 (AP)—Axis Libyan Forces, failing to give battle at Agedabia, are falling back even farther west along the road to Tripoli under cover of a swirling sand storm and desert-laid mines, but with the British Imperials slashing heavily at their rear and flanks.

Penetrations of 20 to 40 miles into territory previously held by the enemy were reported south of Agedabia, itself some 300 airline miles within Libya near the innermost curve of the Gulf of Sidra.

The Axis forces had stood for days in the Agedabia region after a fighting retreat from the Bengasi region before finally choosing withdrawal as against further battle. Surging tank attacks developed at their rear.

Meanwhile, RAF and Free French planes continued their heavy pounding of the Axis defenses at Halfaya, near the Egyptian-Libyan border, where an Axis garrison still holds out more than 300 miles east of the main battle zone.

Another in the long series of Axis air assaults on the Mediterranean base of Malta was recorded in the communiqué, which said "some slight damage was caused."

The loss of eight British planes was admitted, but two of the pilots were believed to be safe.

Mezzi d'Assalto

ROME, Jan. 8 (Official Radiocast Recorded by AP) — Italy's mezzi d'assalto — virtually man-carrying torpedoes — were credited today with a surprise attack the night of Dec. 17-18 on British warships in Alexandria Harbor in which the High Command said a battleship was seriously damaged. The ship, identified as one of the 30,600-ton Valiant class, was said to have been so seriously hit that it went to a dry dock.

The High Command simply called the attackers "assault units" but the Italian press, in a carefully worded elaboration, indicated that the raid was the fourth action of the mezzi d'assalto—literally, assault weapons—which Italy has developed for suicidal over-water raids.

The Italians also declared it had been established that the British cruiser Phoebe was sunk by torpedo bombers off Tobruk. The Alexandria raid was carried out on the night of Dec. 17, the High Command reported.

[The 30,600-ton Valiant is a sister ship of the Queen Elizabeth, flagship of Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, commander of the British Mediterranean Fleet, and the Warspite. The Valiant was built in 1914.]

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Bleak Newfoundland Coast Now 'Singapore of Atlantic'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland — "Entering American Territory, Drive to the Right" says a big sign by the side of the road about two miles from what used to be a sleepy little fishing village called Argentia and from what is now a 10-square-mile ant-hill of roaring activity stirring to behold.

Here on the bleak southeast coast of Newfoundland where one short year ago was barren hinterland with a few small houses strung out along the sea shore, thousands of Newfoundland laborers and craftsmen, using American equipment of, to them, incredible size and efficiency, and under American supervision, are rushing to completion what for want of an official name is known locally as "The Singapore of the North Atlantic."

The "drive to the right" part of the sign is very necessary. Newfoundlanders, an individualistic people, drive to the left, have their own reasons for so doing—and have no intention of changing. But since American truck and tractor drivers are used to driving to the right a certain amount of confusion used to be observable at one time. They compromised and hence the sign. Inside the base drive to the right, outside drive to the left.

When the inquiring visitor has absorbed this information he will switch over to the other side of the narrow dirt road and drive on for a mile or so until coming unexpectedly around a corner he is confronted by a high barbed-wire fence and the leveled bayonets of a couple of stalwart United States Marines who guard the gateway to the base itself.

Magnificent Harbor

Only if satisfied that the visitor has legitimate business will the Marines salute briskly and wave him on, but once inside he is free to go where he pleases. He may wander ankle deep in thick mud through the maze of temporary buildings that house and feed the thousands of workmen. He may dodge the racing trucks and the lumbering tractors, watch the huge flying boats that are constantly in the air overhead. He may peer out at the magnificent harbor that is wide and deep, and whose steep and rugged shores remind one of the coast of Scotland. He may gaze at the Stars and Stripes—hoisted only a short while ago, with appropriate ceremony—that snaps in the breeze over the administration building, and he may ask all kinds of questions most of which will go unanswered.

It all started less than a year ago. For generations the simple living fisher-lumberman-garden farmer folk of Argentina had gone their quiet way making a hard living on the shores of the great land-locked harbor. Sturdy, independent, shy of strangers and taciturn they confined their interest in the outside world to fueding sporadically with the people of Placentia, a similar settlement a few miles away, about the location of the railway terminus.

Suddenly rumors began to fly. They were going to built a base at Argentia. A big one and that many would have to move out of their homes.

Feelings were mixed. The people liked their bleak wind-swept home.

Spring came and with it the Americans. Hundreds of them, hurrying and anxious to start work. There was bewilderment and confusion at first. The Newfoundland Government hadn't yet got around to the details of resettlement. There was a week or so of frantic scurrying around by the officials. Temporary arrangements were made and the bulldozers went to work on the little frame houses, on the community hall, on the school.

Most of the people are now living at a little settlement just outside the base. They are sad about their homes, though glad to be living where plenty of work is available and, up to the moment, impatient at the slowness of the process of valuation and payment for their property.

Events move fast on the international scene these days. Even the American technicians and workmen who arrive on every boat and train have at first no real conception of the magnitude of what is going on at Argentia.

There are, as a matter of fact, three bases under construction in Newfoundland and these, like the base at Bermuda, are not part of the "destroyer-for-bases" deal, but free gifts made by the people of Newfoundland as a contribution to the war effort. These is a comparatively small Army base at Stephenville on the west coast of Newfoundland. There is a huge Army project at St. John's, the Capital, and there is the gigantic super-colossal epic of construction that has hit Argentia.

Argentia Unattractive

Even to Newfoundlanders on the spot it is only in the last two or three months as things began to round into shape that realization has come to the size and importance of the Army Base and Naval Air Station that America is building in their back yard. Twenty million dollars has already been spent, the word goes round. Runways, hangers, docks and barracks are going up fast.

Americans up here frankly don't like Argentia. It's hard to blame them. Unblessed by nature at the best of times it has been made particularly unattractive by the fact that the weather this year has been as bad as any in history all over the island.

The detachment of Marines who were among the first to arrive found time hanging heavily on their hands. No theaters, no movies, no soda fountains.

A small hotel that had been dozing quietly along at Placentia about five miles away found itself suddenly blitzkrieged. The startled proprietress divided between gratification at the increase in business and regret at the abrupt termination of years of peaceful and leisurely activity.

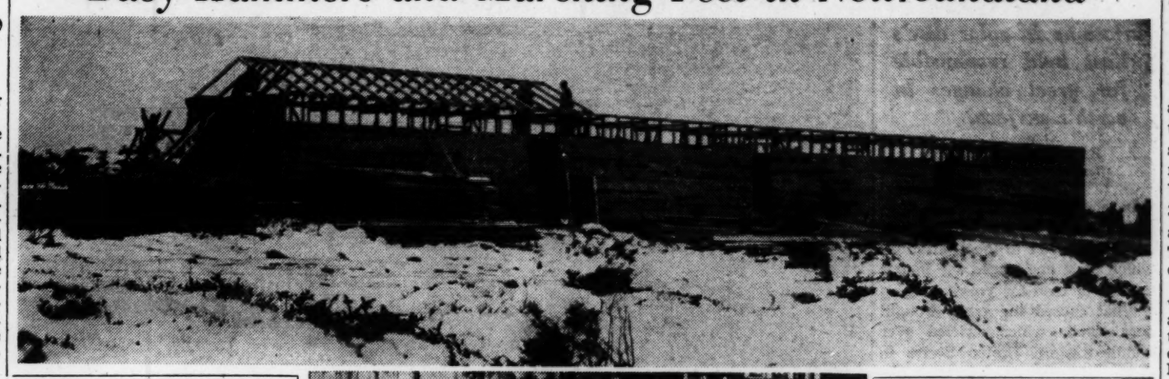
Things are a little better for the Marines now. Barracks have been built and they have their own canteens and a movie house.

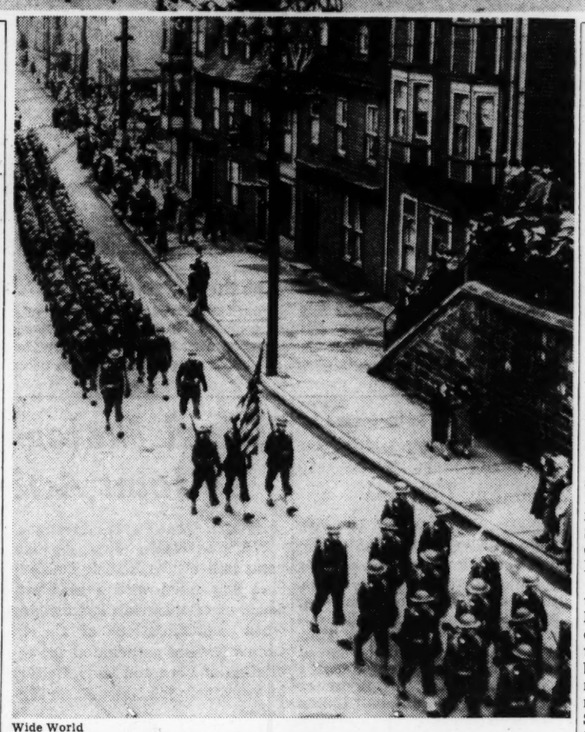
The civilians find things even more difficult than the Marines. Housing is at a premium and bringing the family up here is out of the question except for the very highest paid.

The base itself is a joint Army and Navy project with the Geo. A. Fuller Co., Merrit, Chapman and Scott firm doing the contracting.

Detailed information as to progress is, of course, absolutely unavailable due to censorship regulations. But one thing is certain. It's going to be a big base. One of the important points many believe in all future plans for the defense of the Western Hemisphere and of democracy throughout the world.

Busy Hammers and Marching Feet in Newfoundland





Wide World

Wartime Boom in North Atlantic Outpost

Upper: One of the many new buildings going up at the new United States naval and air base at Argentia, Newfoundland. Lower: American soldiers march through the streets of Newfoundland's capital, St. John's.

Russians Advance at Kaluga, Imperil Germans in Crimea

By the Associated Press

Thursday, Jan. 8

A new Russian wedge of considerable depth was driven into the German lines west of Kaluga on the Central Front as the Soviets claim capture of Meshchkovsk and several unnamed villages. Elsewhere, in the Crimea and Karelia, at opposite ends of the long Eastern European battleline, Russian offensives also were reported gaining ground.

The capture of Meshchkovsk represents a 40-mile advance from Kaluga and a total advance of about 120 miles from the starting point of the counteroffensive in this area. It places the Russians well to the west of Mozhaisk, where the Germans continued their dogged resistance.

The official Soviet news agency, TASS, declared that at several points the Russians had captured intricate German defense systems, including well-camouflaged dugouts, heated with stoves and overlaid with six or seven tiers of logs.

Drive Against Finns

Stockholm reports said the Russians were hurling battalion after battalion of troops and armored forces against the Finnish Front in Eastern Karelia in a battle already raging four days, evidently to render secure the Arctic supply ports of Murmansk and Archangel.

Fierce fighting was reported by the Government newspaper Izvestia in the Leningrad area, involving General Meretskoff's Soviet forces and the remnants of German divisions which they pushed westward from Tikhvin, 110 miles southeast of Leningrad, and Volkhovo, 80 miles below Leningrad on the main railway line to Moscow.

Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, said "the Germans have paid for their treacherous attack (upon Russia) with 6,000,000 killed, wounded, and taken prisoner, but they will pay several times more for it."

The Russian garrison of Sevastopol, long-besieged Black Sea naval base, was declared in a TASS radiocast to have taken the offensive against Axis forces diverted by sea landings at other major ports of the Crimea—Kerch, Feodosiya, and Yevpatoriya.

Naval Fliers Aid

Advances of from three to five miles were registered in one's days fighting, the Soviet news agency said, with Russian naval fliers backing up ground troops.

"Units under Major General Petroff, are dealing heavy blows to the enemy," is said. "One inhabited locality has been occupied and several important heights have been captured."

Elaborating upon the Crimean situation, Tass said "several populated places have been freed from the Germans and Soviet Marines liberated workers' settlements at Kamysh Burun, on the Kerch Peninsula."

The Army newspaper Red Star declared that "advancing Soviet units on the Kalinin front (northwest of Moscow) in one day cleared 22 villages of the enemy and captured prisoners and booty."

The British Radio said that Swedish correspondents in Berlin declare the Russians have attempted landings at many fresh points in the Crimea with the support of units of the Soviet Fleet.

The radio quoted Swedish sources as saying that Berlin was anticipating further landings and that the Russian operations in the Crimea are of an extensive nature. The radiocast was heard by CBS.

NBC heard the British Radio declare that the Russians had announced the capture of new and important bridgeheads in the Chimea.

Peace Move Denied

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Jan. 8 (AP)—Widespread rumors that Finland is ready to withdraw from the war against Soviet Russia were denied by official spokesmen last night, but it was admitted that no offensive operations had been instituted recently.

(Finnish censors passed this dispatch less than 24 hours after Stockholm news sources reported the presence in the Swedish Capital of several officials from Helsingfors, including Juho K. Paasikivi, former Finnish Minister to Moscow who helped make the 1940 peace with Russia, with Sweden as an intermediary.)

Questioned as to an editorial in a Helsingfors newspaper Jan. 4 suggesting that Finland's goal of security had been reached, the spokesmen said it was not possible to make any official comment because of military reasons.

Withdrawal of German allies to winter defenses farther south was cited in explanation of the implication that the Finnish Army was now fighting strictly on the defensive. The Finns hardly could be expected to risk a large-scale offensive under the circumstances, it was said, even though their ultimate strategic aims remained unrealized.

Finland must brace itself for a long war and protracted hardships, the newspaper Uusi Suomi warned. "The situation simply demands abandoning such wishful thinking as that the key of all problems can be found by ending our war."

Admitting that the Russian campaign had lasted beyond all expectations, the newspaper said, however, that Russia would be smashed after the winter stalemate.

Nevertheless, even if Finland's own fight reaches a conclusion within the current year, the World War will continue, the newspaper said, and Finns must adjust their lives to an indefinite prolongation.

The Finnish High Command said that the Red Army continued to batter at Finland's lines in a sustained winter offensive but declared it was making no headway and in some places even had to yield ground to Finnish counter-attacks.

Ideals of World Fellowship Group Transcend Animosities of Conflict

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Although war clouds have darkened more than half the world, the House of Pacific Relations, this city's contribution to the ideal of world fellowship, is carrying on in full swing, according to John Johnson, Organization President.

Asked by the Government to vacate temporarily their picturesque group of cottages in Balboa Park, the representatives of the 15 nationalities have leased a hall on 28th Street in which to carry on their activities.

"We are still holding our joint meetings where Japanese sit next to Americans, and Britishers chat amiably with those of German or Italian heritage," Mr. Johnson said. "We are still working toward the ideal of international fellowship, which we know can be achieved."

Mr. Johnson pointed out that membership is contingent on being either naturalized or American born, and the American flag is the only flag used by the member groups.

The present objective of the international group is to help the newly naturalized citizens "understand the real meaning and privilege of American citizenship." The member groups are now working closely with the naturalization authorities.

The Christmas party was a unique and interesting spectacle, with the various nationalities participating, many of them in the costume of their former land.

The House of Pacific Relations, started as an experiment at the 1935 California Pacific International Exposition, is composed of the following nationalities: German, Japanese, American, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Czechoslovakian, Chinese, Russian, Scotch, Irish, Jugoslavian, Latin American, Finnish and Danish.

Washington Forbears' Tombs Uncovered

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Tombs of two members of the family from which George Washington was descended have just been uncovered by alterations at the Parish Church of Adwick near Doncaster, Yorkshire.

The graves were those of James Washington, buried in 1668, and Richard Washington, buried in 1678. Members of the Washington family have lived more than 250 years at Adwick Manor and Hall.

Britain Eases Ban On Export of Cash

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—An official spokesman announced today that British parents, for the first time, would be allowed to send expense money to children evacuated to the United States.

Remittances up to $12 a month may be sent to any child under 16 and $40 to adults who left the country in charge of children and are still responsible for them.

Carol Proclaims Himself as Leader Of Free Rumania

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 8 (AP)—Exiled King Carol of Rumania proclaimed himself leader of those of his countrymen who refused to accept their nation's partnership with Germany. In a statement issued yesterday, Carol announced he had placed himself at the head of a "Free Rumania" ranged at the side of the nations fighting the Axis powers.

Carol asserted the Rumanian people and his son, Michael, who was proclaimed King of Rumania when his father went into exile in September, 1940, and who Carol said had returned to Rumania from Italy, were prisoners of "the German bandits." Rumanian Chief-of-State Marshal Ion Antonescu he characterized as a lackey of Adolf Hitler and a traitor.

Carol's statement made it clear that he did not consider himself to have abdicated. He said he had only delegated the royal authority to his son to avoid unnecessary bloodshed. The King, who left Rumania in a bullet-scarred train and made his way by difficult stages to Spain, Portugal, Bermuda and Cuba to Mexico, is living in a small villa in a Mexico City suburb.

It was the second time that Carol had proclaimed himself successor to his son. As Crown Prince, he renounced his rights to the throne in 1925 to continue living in private life with Mme. Lupescu, but flew to Bucharest in 1930 and proclaimed himself King, Michael becoming Crown Prince.

In London, the News Chronicle said that Rumania's former King, Carol II, was trying to "muscle in on the Free Rumanian Government," but that it was "in the highest degree unlikely that the Rumanian people, on a free vote, will ever want their discredited monarch back."

Italians Admit Lack Of Medical Supplies; Return Injured Men

CAIRO, Jan. 8 (AP)—Cautiously, under a white flag, an Italian medical officer brought five injured British airmen out from the Axis defense lines at Halfaya Pass to the siege lines of South African forces, it was reported last night.

The Italian explained that the airmen were hurt in the crash of their bomber within the Axis position—and that even his own troops there lacked medical supplies.

The South African forces were said to have taken over the fliers and sent the Italian officer back to his lines safely—and laden with medical supplies for his own wounded.

Japanese Are Engaged on Way To Aid Comrades at Changsha

CHUNGKING, Jan. 8 (AP) — An army spokesman declared today that Chinese forces had intercepted several thousand Japanese troops rushed south from their base at Yochow in an effort to relieve some 30,000 comrades still hemmed in after being driven from Changsha. The reinforcements were reported engaged north of the Milo River.

The forces they sought to relieve were said to be under attack from all sides on a battlefield between the Milo and Laotao Rivers just east of the Canton-Hankow Rail Line.

A Chinese spokesman estimated that Japan's losses in killed and wounded in the battle for Changsha totaled 35,000 men.

With the fight not yet ended, there has been no accurate tally of the number of Japanese captured, he said.

An army source said the Japanese had withdrawn all their troops from northern Iido-China, near the Chinese frontier, filling the garrisons there with French and Native troops.

The Japanese who had been there were said to have been moved south toward the Malaya fighting front.

This informant said Chinese troops being sent into Burma probably would be stationed in Northern Burma. He said further information regarding the troop movement could not be disclosed.

Meanwhile, the newspaper Ta Kung Pao, commenting upon Japanese declarations they were withdrawing from Changsha after accomplishing their mission, said today that this was "familiar terminology."

Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Generalissimo, has given Chinese defenders of Changsha a quarter of the 50,000 rupees donated to China's war chest by the Maharaja of Indore. The remainder was distributed to orphanages and other war relief organizations.

The newspaper China Times urged the expansion of the Chinese war to Korea, Formosa and even Japan proper when hostilities develop there.

Shanghai Humbled

TOKYO, Jan. 8 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP) — The Shanghai Municipal Council, governing body of the International Settlement, has been reconstituted and now consists of three Japanese, three Chinese, one German, and one Swiss, Domei reported today in a Shanghai dispatch.

"It is recalled that the British and American members of the Council resigned last week," Domei said.

Katsuo Akazaki, Counselor of the Japanese Embassy, was elected Chairman of the Council.

Flood Warnings Help

Savings credited to the flood warning service of the Weather Bureau average $15,000,000 annually, the Department of Commerce says.

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'Revolt' in Australia Pares Property Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Jan. 8 — Australia is passing through a bloodless revolution—a revolution in thought and attitude toward the pressing needs of the war. The most remarkable proof of this is found in editorials in conservative newspapers, which formerly were ardent guardians of the right of property here.

Had anyone, a comparatively short time ago, suggested the arbitrary closing down of certain industries, these newspapers would have been the first to condemn "gross interference with individual rights under the cloak of war needs."

But this week the most influential of these journals, discussing the need for establishment of an order of industrial priority, declared: "There are nonessential industries which must be deliberately shut down, if necessary, while there may be necessary some concentration of production and a regrouping of intermediate industries to economize in labor and materials."

Such an attitude appears to be proof of the growth of what Prime Minister John Curtin describes as an "outlook of cold realism" throughout the Commonwealth.

Industry Consulted

In putting the new ideas into practice, however, the Government is not making the mistake of going ahead without consulting industry. In order to insure the harmonious implementing of the idea, it has this week created the Australian Industrial Relations Council to advise on all problems involved in the process of turning the nation's resources into maximum war production.

Announcement of the creation of the Council under the Chairmanship of Justice Sir William Webb followed one of the most important industrial conferences ever held in Australia. Attending it were arbitration judges and commissioners, employers, employees' representatives, and four Federal ministers handling labor, supply, and munitions.

The conference was notable for the sincerity with which delegates sought a method to ease the industrial strain to be expected in restriction of nonessential production.

The main work of the Council, which in addition to Sir William Webb consists of eight employer and eight employee representatives, will be to advise the Government specifically on:

1. Improvements in the methods and machinery of conciliation and arbitration.
2. Consolidation of awards.
3. Conditions of employment for women in wartime.
4. Transfer and maximum use of labor.
5. Trade union records on the availability of skilled labor.
6. Elimination of fatigue and extension of systems of rotation of labor.

Pressed by War Needs

Mr. Curtin warned delegates that Australia, which in peacetime aimed at a social practice distinguished by its regard for the humanities, now was compelled to let many things be overridden by the needs of self-defense.

That is the line the Council is expected to take in tackling the greatest problem ever faced here, looking, in the meanwhile, to the people to make good Mr. Curtin's assertion that "no citizen, whatever his position, shall in any way hamper the work of securing this country."

Indicative also of the new attitude developed by the outbreak of war in the Pacific is the fact the Council, on which there are five Labor ministers and five members of the Federal Opposition and which hitherto has been merely advisory, now becomes practically an executive body.

The Prime Minister earlier had announced that if decisions of the War Council were unanimous they would be implemented by the War Cabinet. Observers in Canberra declare this method is now being carried to the limit. Moreover, questions of major war policy, hitherto regarded as matters for the War Cabinet, now come automatically before the War Council.

All-Out Effort

Labor still refuses the suggestion of the Opposition leader, Authur W. Fadden, for formation of a national government representative of all parties but, nevertheless, it is admitting leading members of the Opposition more and more into the Government's confidence.

This, together with a realization of the need for an all-out effort to defeat Japanese aggression, is largely responsible for the absence of niggling criticism that often marks politics here in less serious times. It has been a rude awakening, but Australia at last is emerging fully from its dream of false security into which it had been lulled earlier by the beat on its coasts of the vast seas by which it was surrounded.

Radio Beams Lead Fliers to Alaska

EDMONTON, Alberta, Jan. 8 (CP)—Radio beams are in operation along the air route from Edmonton to Alaska, enabling commercial and military aircraft to fly over the route in all kinds of weather, it has been learned here.

It was announced in Ottawa last month work was being rushed to install all the beams within a short time. With war in the Pacific, this air route has assumed great importance, especially for aircraft from the United States to fly through Canada to Alaska "behind the Rocky Mountains."

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.75mc (16.9m). Chimes radiocast 10:15 a. m. Service at 10:45 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time).
Evening Chimes radiocast 7 p. m. Service 7:30 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time), 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m).

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m) 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time).
Repeated by Transcription from Studio of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6:15 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time).

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m).
Third Sunday, 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Christian Science Lecture

Sunday, Jan. 11, 3 p. m. Auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, Richmond Hill, N. Y., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Sunday, Feb. 8, 3 p. m. Auspices First Church of Christ Scientist, Richmond Hill, N. Y., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Note—To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time, add 5 hours and 2 hours additional for British Summer Time.

Wonders of Research: The Governing Sun

Variations in solar disc's heat held responsible for great changes in earth's surface.

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In one brief sentence an eminent natural scientist recently gave his answer to these questions which have challenged the imaginations of men for years:

What caused the great drought dust clouds which swirled over middle-western United States in 1934? Why did the Ice Age occur and send slithering glacial fingers down from the North thousands of years ago? What has caused the slow fluctuations of water levels in the blue-chain of the Great Lakes, the variations of temperature in the restless oceans, and the scarcity and prevalence of halibut at certain seasons?

The explanation of these phenomena was given by C. P. Butler of the Smithsonian Institution, who said, "Such alterations we are now convinced have been due primarily to variations in the amount and nature of the heat given off by the sun."

Interviewed at his solar observation station on remote Table Mountain, 40 miles northwest of San Bernardino, Calif., Director Butler said that he is now conducting studies which ultimately are expected to enable climatologists to make long-range weather predictions of drought and heavy rainfall, and to foresee many types of weather phenomena which will inevitably affect civilization—agriculturally, economically and in every other respect.

For many years natural scientists have recognized that climate and the sun's radiation are directly related. More recently it has been predicated that climatic variations follow closely sustained changes in the amount and character of the heat emanating from the sun.

What these solar variations are and how they may be interpreted economically after extended investigation, comprise the task begun by Smithsonian observers 30 years ago, in widely scattered localities throughout the world. In many of these sections—in spite of the war—exhaustive records are still being made with the aid of highly delicate instruments.

At the Table Mountain Observatory Director Butler and his two associates spend much of the year entirely apart from the rest of the world. The observatory is a concrete-lined dugout burrowed into the mountain side which overlooks broad Swartout Valley and affords an unimpeded view of the sun from dawn till dusk. In front of the dugout are two stellite reflecting mirrors mounted on a carriage which, together, are known as a coelostat.

It is the job of the coelostat to reflect the sun's rays to a special spectroscope inside the dugout. There the component parts of these radiations are recorded automatically on photographic plates covered with photo-chemical emulsion which reacts to all colors of the spectrum. Each radiation is translated in terms of wave length for qualitative study.

Another apparatus used on the platform of the observatory is the Pyrheliometer, a thermometric device for measuring the temperature of the sun in calories per square inch per minute, or in other words it reads the mass heat of the sun as a whole.

While this, in belief, is the general nature of the observations, in actual practice the procedure is much more intricate. There are, for instance, corrections to be made for variations in wavelengths of solar emanation during their passage through the sun's atmosphere, through the earth's atmosphere and through the vast intervening void where there is no atmosphere. At one state of the calculations the observer uses a bank of six slide rules simultaneously.

Dr. Butler says that what the Smithsonian observers are chiefly concerned with is the charting and translating of changes in solar radiation in order to foresee major climatic modifications. While such work is still in its infancy much progress has been made and one day the world will reap the full benefit of the tireless efforts of these workers.

Over the Deep

Japanese ships sunk by American bombers west of the Mindanao Island in the Philippines will have a long way to go before reaching the bottom of the ocean according to Dr. Edward S. C. Smith, geologist of Union College, who addressed the General Electric Science Forum last night in Schenectady, N. Y. The deepest known depression in the ocean, he said, is the Mindanao Deep, west of the island of that name where hard fighting has been in progress between American-Filipino forces and Japanese invaders.

There is a depth of 34,218 feet—almost exactly six and a half miles—recorded at this locality. Such depths found in the west Pacific floor, are thought to be caused by broken earth blocks which have subsided on a grand scale.

Howard C. Heyn

Looking at the Earth's Climate 'Factory'

Atop Table Mountain near San Bernardino, Calif., C. P. Butler of the Smithsonian Institution is shown making solar observations which are expected to be of use in predicting major climatic modifications. Shown above is a Pyrheliometer, an instrument used to measure the mass heat of the sun, and a coelostat whose reflecting mirrors direct the sun's rays into a dugout where they are analyzed with the aid of a spectroscope.

Expanding Universe

Picture in front of you an apple around which circles a fly at a distance of 1,100 feet. Now imagine the apple as the sun, the fly as the planet Pluto, and the distance of 1,100 feet, in the same ratio, becomes 3,669,780,000 miles. Thus Pluto, swinging around the sun at this distance, makes a circle with a diameter of twice this figure or roughly seven and one-half billion miles. This, in other words, is the distance across the solar system which is composed of the sun and circling planets that hang in space like a friendly community in the Milky Way.

But how does the 7,500,000,000-mile diameter of this little group compare with the distance across across the Milk Way? It compares, said an astronomer recently, as two and three-fourths inches compares to the width of the United States.

With these comparisons in mind it may be recorded that in the now observable sphere of the heavens—about 1,000 million light years in diameter—there are scattered at least 100 million milky ways comparable to our system of stars. Each system has billions of suns like our own, many of which undoubtedly have planets — some probably like the earth—revolving about them.

Slowly the exploration of space has moved outward to the planets, then about a century ago to a few of the nearest stars, and thereafter through the stellar system. Finally wihtin our own time, the explorations have pushed beyond the stars to the extreme limits of the telescopes. Today's astronomers, Dr. Edwin P. Hubble of Mount Wilson Observatory, recently told the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting in Dallas, Texas, study a volume of space so vast and so homogeneous that it may represent a fair example of an infinite universe.

Earliest Ancestor?

Digging in geological deposits 1,000,000 years old on the island of Java, collaborators of the Carnegie Institution recently came across the remains of what they believe is the earliest known ancestor of the human family.

The new material makes possible for the first time valid comparisons with ancient remains found in South Africa and with some later precursors of present-day man, it is reported by Dr. G. H. R. von Koenigswald of the Institution. In stablishing the human status of th new Java man, Pithecanthropus erectus, natural scientists place him decidedly toward the bottom of the race chiefly because of his smallness of stature.

Officers Can Now Get Around in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—An officers' information booth was open here today, set up in the lobby of the Commodore Hotel to serve commissioned men in the Army and Navy.

With a "Hello there, Colonel, glad to see you," Mayor La Guardia personally greeted the first officer to appear, Col. Clay M. Supplee, morale officer of the Second Corps Area, at inaugural ceremonies, sponsored by the Officers' Service Committee, a subcommittee of the New York City Defense Recreation Committee, yesterday.

The booth will be open daily from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. to give information on hotels, concerts, theaters and entertainment, and to provide cards of introduction to city clubs. It will also serve as an officers' mail and message clearing house.

British Soldiers Getting New Rifles

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—A new rifle, with a needle-pointed nine-inch bayonet with virtually the same mechanism as the standard Lee-Enfield Rifle, is being issued to the British Army, it was disclosed yesterday.

Experts said the bayonet—seven and a half inches shorter than those now in use—was a better weapon for hand-to-hand fighting.

United Nations Offer Toast To Joint Action Against Axis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 — The great hall of the British Embassy here was filled with a new evidence of comradeship last evening when representatives of the 26 United Nations gathered at the invitation of Lord and Lady Halifax to toast their joint assault on Hitlerism.

Diplomatic faces, grim for many months, have suddenly taken on new smiles.

"We're all in it together now," they told each other as the wife of the British envoy invited them to toast the 26 nations "united in the cause of human liberty."

Lady Halifax unfolded a sheet of gold-crested writing paper and read:

"Last Friday we joined in a declaration which set out both our purpose and our determination to achieve it. Yesterday, in words which will re-echo around the world, bringing joy to the oppressed and consternation to our enemies, the President of the United States recorded the quality of American resolution.

"In the same spirit, I give you the toast of 26 nations united in the cause of human liberty.

The Toast

"May the righteousness of their purpose, the courage of their hearts, the strength of their arms bear them, by God's will, to a speedy and conclusive victory."

Vice-President and Mrs. Wallace and Undersecretary of State and Mrs. Sumner Welles represented the United States in the exclusive little party, which was also marked by farewells to Mr. Welles who a week from today will be heading the United States delegation at the special Inter-American Conference on War Problems at Rio de Janeiro.

Most picturesque figure at the ceremony was Mrs. T. V. Soong, wife of China's new Foreign Minister, who like her famous sisters-in-law wears gowns of modified Chinese design. The one she had chosen for the British party was of peacock blue velvet. Her serious-faced husband as well as Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, wore new expressions of satisfaction that their country is no longer facing Japan's treachery alone.

Even India's new Agent General to the United States, Girja Shankar Bajpai, wore western clothes. His wife and daughters who still keep their Indian style of dress were not with him.

Free France Also There

Only non-signing nation represented at the party was Free France, whose representatives Adrian Tixier and Etienne Boegner, joined in the toast to the 26 Allies.

Soviet Russia's new Ambassador, Maxim Litvinoff, was present with his British-born wife who knows Siberia and insisted that "you feel the cold more in Washington than at home."

Mrs. Ralph William Close, white-haired wife of the Minister from South Africa, who says since she's been in the United States she felt America's entrance into the war with an American reaction, was telling friends about a "wonderful sight" she saw from the Taft Bridge the day war was declared. Over the setting sun was a pure white cloud momentarily eclipsed by a foreboding black one. "I want to describe the scene to someone that can paint it for me; it was so symbolic," she said.

The guests kept wondering if Britain's signer, Prime Minister Churchill, would make an appearance but he did not, and Lord Halifax, the host, was also detained elsewhere.

Training For and Providing Jobs Is Found Need of Delinquent Boys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Characterizing lack of work as a "serious factor" in the prevalence of delinquency among young boys, the Young Men's Vocational Foundation, Inc., in its 1940-'41 report, recommends the co-ordination of training and placement of work-age youth if youth morale is to grow in the service of democracy.

The Foundation, organized in August, 1938, to provide vocational guidance and job placement for probationers and parolees from correctional institutions and training schools, advances a 5-point program to promote co-ordination of child aid services. It recommends:

1. Adoption of a uniform vocational training program by public schools adapted to a blueprint of local and regional industrial needs.
2. Expansion of the training program of the National Youth Administration and other public services.
3. Co-ordination of information systematically provided by industry, government services, trade unions, public employment agencies; the information to be interpreted back to the public and high schools and colleges and vocational training services.
4. Provision of reasonable economic security for young people living on a marginal economic scale, while they are being trained.
5. All trainees to be automatically served by placement counsellors and employment clearance bureaus.

The "most pressing problem" the Foundation faces is the necessity for increasing the placement of negro youth, the report says, adding that the recent "so-called Harlem crime wave" had its origins in bad housing, overcrowding, lack of jobs, social and economic discrimination.

The Foundation has enlarged its staff and placed 586 youths in jobs in 1941, as against 237 in 1940 and 81 in 1939, the report adds.

"Youth must serve and be served—all youth, delinquent or otherwise—if its gigantic strength and magnificent enthusiasm are to be trained into service in the national effort to defeat our enemies," a note preceding the report says.

"The needs of youth must not be neglected either during the war or during the period of re-adjustment and constructive action that will follow the achievement of peace."

President Puts O. K. On Hoarding—Bonds

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 8

A certain kind of hoarding got President Roosevelt's O. K. in his budget message.

"Hoarding should be encouraged," he said, "in only one field, that of defense Savings Bonds."

Redwoods' Fibers Helping Out Sheep

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8 (AP)—California's redwood trees have been utilized through the ingenuity of the industrial scientist to produce a new cloth—a mixture of sheep's wool and redwood bark.

Discovery that the short fibers of redwood bark mat with wool fibers was made by the research staff of Pacific Lumber Company. For industrial uses, redwood bark is shredded into a fiber resembling coarse red hair and has been used largely for insulation in refrigerators.

The new process was taken to the American Woolen Company, which produced fabrics using 30 to 40 per cent bark, similar in appearance to woolen fabrics but lighter in weight than regular woolen suiting and blanket material.

Hats can be made of the blended fibers. The lumber company officials believe this is the first time any vegetable product has been found to possess felting characteristics.

N. Y. City Put on Six-Day Basis By La Guardia War Program

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Handing his city department a work-harder-work-longer wartime program that will put municipal functions on a six-day week, Mayor La Guardia today had filed another defiance at critics who think he should stop being head of the nation's biggest city and Federal Director of Civilian Defense.

The war order for the city's 156,489 job-holders, exclusive of school teachers, featured the Mayor's annual message on the "State of the City" to the new City Council at its first sitting here yesterday, and is effective on Jan. 10.

Mayor La Guardia took conciliatory cognizance of the fact that most of the criticism against continuing in his dual capacity is coming from friends rather than political opponents, but insisted that, while his decision to continue was based on existing conditions in a situation subject to rapid change, he had no other alternative than to persevere in the still unfinished civilian defense preparations.

"I do not believe it has interfered with my work as Mayor up to date," he asserted. "If it does, I suppose the Governor could remove me. I don't think he would do it unless he gave me a chance first to decide. . . .

Says Duties Will Be Eased

"Now there will be some change or some additions to the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington. I spoke to the President about it. I think I will be relieved of a great deal of detail work in the task. But the trouble is that it will take me more in the field and will take more time. We will simply have to get these organizations into good fighting trim. . . .

"I suppose I could do one of three things—give up being Director of Civilian Defense or resign as Mayor—and I know that would make you all unhappy (laughter in the Chamber which is Democratic controlled)—and go back to the Army.

"Frankly that is the whole situation. I suppose a decision will have to be made. I am not worrying about it at this moment, because I don't think I have lost grasp of the situation in New York. I hope I haven't.

"I can assure you it is hard enough carrying on these jobs without being criticized for it, and you can't let go. The job isn't finished."

Graphing his decision with a further mayoral blueprint of activity in his supra-mayoral field, the Mayor assured the city lawmakers that the progress of civilian defense had been greater in this community than in any other.

Educated for Defense

Wider public education was henceforth to be an organizational feature in this field, he said, and stated that his choice for local direction of citizens in the protection of themselves and their homes were Kings County District Attorney William O'Dwyer and Jeremiah T. Mahoney, his Democratic opponents in the 1941 and 1937 mayoralty campaigns, respectively.

Imposition of Saturday work on every city department with a Sunday stint in some—even courts—wherever required, was geared to a stern admonition.

"Our country is at war," the order reads. "This requires more work and great sacrifices on the part of every citizen. Agencies of government must set the good example."

With an eye on the Democratic Majority which had already pledged adjournment of politics for the duration, the Mayor urged that "we have got enough to do to fight the Japs, Nazis, and Fascists, without fighting among ourselves." The forthcoming city budget, he proceeded, would be an unusual one in which wartime expense items must have precedence.

"We must be prepared to cut all departments not involved in emergency services," he said. "In addition, we will have to absorb the work in the departments of all the employees who are taken into military service."

May Be Sunday Work as Well

In addition to the blanket six-day week dictum, the Mayor's order directs agencies "that have public relations," such as the Tax, Health and License Departments—to survey the advisability of a stagger system which would enable their functioning on Sundays as well.

With regard to holidays, the order directs that they are to "be celebrated by work as usual" until Easter, when religious services will present a special problem. Police, Fire, Sanitation, Hospital, Docks, Transportation and Correction Departments will continue their present seven-day stagger system schedule "except that all non-uniformed personnel will be required to work all day Saturday."

Explaining the six-day week as necessary to absorb the work of all employees called into the armed services, the Mayor voiced emphatic opposition to increased departmental personnel to fill such vacancies. In this connection he took cognizance of 4,000 members of the 19,000-bodied police force now eligible for retirement with a rebuke who had declared that any member who had served 20 years and was still under 55 should remain in service.

The City Council had prefaced the La Guardia address with organization on the basis of a wartime political truce between Majority and Minority members, and pledges of co-operation and prompt adjustment to the war-footing order had come from all department heads.

Vital Need of Women in War Work Is Disclosed by New York Survey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—A fast growing demand for women in war industries was revealed here today in a survey of 12 major defense plants in the metropolitan area by Dr. Harry W. Reddick, Director of the Defense Training Institute, 375 Pearl Street, Brooklyn.

Stricter draft regulations and reclassification of men previously exempted are making industries anxious to hire women, Dr. Reddick said. Plant managers interviewed said women could be used in slide rule work, measuring, tracing, drafting, testing, inspection and time study jobs. One plant manager was reported ready to establish an entire "women's floor," while another said women were now being used as assistants to engineers.

Dr. Reddick said executives of all but one plant reported they could use women trained under the United States Office of Education program at the Defense Training Institute. This tuition-free daytime technical training curriculum begins Feb. 2 and is designed to train both men and women for positions as draftsmen, tracers, mathematicians, testers, inspectors and other posts on a sub-professional engineering level. Tuition expenses for the 30-week course, given in the daytime and open to high school graduates with proper training, are paid by the Government.

The Institute is operated jointly by eight engineering colleges of Greater New York, including Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, New York University, Pratt Institute, Columbia University, Cooper Union, City College, Manhattan College and the Webb Institute of Naval Architecture.

Women at Curtiss

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 8 (AP)—Women took their places beside men on production lines at Curtiss-Wright's warplane plant today.

Twenty women now are employed in the plant proper and 30 others are in training. They were the vanguard of several hundred women to be trained by the company to replace men drafted by the Army and to relieve skilled men needed in other jobs.

Girls reported for work clad in slacks and were assigned to production work in the fabrication, heat treatment and cover departments.

Employment of women in the Columbus factory were Navy scout planes and dive bombers are being made is Curtiss-Wright's first experiment along this line. If successful, the plan will be adopted at other Curtiss plants in St. Louis and Buffalo.

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Treasures of Childhood

The traditional gifts of childhood, the friendly silver mug, the porringer curved for chubby hands, the miniature forks and spoons, are given their proper importance by the jewelers whose stores are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. These jewelers have many other treasures for all stages of growing up, from little baby pins to the first wrist watch.

Strategy: Is East Secondary to Europe?

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 8—Although they don't underestimate air war possibilities in the East Indies or the serious consequences which would result if Singapore were to fall, some strategists here believe the best immediate naval operation for the Allies is to concentrate on the Atlantic and Mediterranean issues.

It would be an overstatement to say that this view is held in London to the exclusion of other strategies. But it is nevertheless sufficiently widespread to justify discussion as one of the factors which is being given consideration in the broader aspects of military planning.

For this there are three main reasons—(1) The fact that Japanese depredations in the Pacific fit in with Axis grand strategy, partly as a trap to make the Allies weaken themselves by a drastic redisposition of forces in order to attempt a priority settlement of Japan's account; (2) That Allied defense in the Pacific is strong enough to involve the Japanese in serious protracted trouble even if forces in the Pacific are not strong enough to seek immediate victory in the war against Japan; (3) That the main line of the Allies sea communications runs from North America to Britain, thence successively to Gibraltar, Alexandria, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand.

Three Vital Sectors

This represents three vital sectors—the Western, Central and Eastern—and involves the safeguarding of four main bases: Britain, Gibraltar, Alexandria and Singapore. Axis plans for victory involve the capture of all these and paramount considerations in defense are the preservation of supply lines across the Atlantic and the reopening of the Mediterranean to permit Allied shipping to travel to the Near, Middle and Far East without having to go around the Cape.

Restoration of the Mediterranean to British control amounts now to commanding the narrow Sicilian Channel between Sicily and Tunisia in North Africa, which explains the importance of the British Libya campaign.

In short, the Mediterranean is seen here as the Allies, key to the problem of the seven seas as a whole. And the Allies' primary responsibility is declared to be to reduce their naval strength there and in the Atlantic as little as possible in order to insure that the ultimate safety of the whole is not jeopardized by a rapid dispersal of resources in an attempt to save a part.

Singapore's Value Realized

This is said with full appreciation of the fact that the loss of Singapore would give the Japanese a control point in regard to the East Indies, provide them with an opportunity to sail a battle fleet into the Indian Ocean and, unless opposed by a force of equal strength there, to have the prospect of capturing Ceylon and marauding along supply lines between the Antipodes and the Americas, along British communications with India, Australia, New Zealand, the Anglo-American supply line to Russia via the Persian Gulf and British communications with the Middle East by way of the Cape.

According to Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, former head of the United States Navy, the plain truth is that Britain cannot spare enough effective warships for an Oriental naval campaign and "America must be counted upon to supply the ships and planes if the Philippines and Singapore are to be rescued from the Japanese." This is another way of voicing the opinion of the Allies best immediate strategy is to avoid a drastic redisposition of forces, but by every other means do their utmost to hold Singapore and other Pacific key points, making a maximum use of air base possibilities.

Two Main Questions

It is said that Japan has in the Western Pacific a bigger Navy than Britain or America can sent there jointly or severally without withdrawing strength at present employed in making sure that Hitler doesn't swing events to an Axis advantage by invading Britain, driving again for the oil fields of Iran and Iraq, intensifying the challenge of the British in the Mediteranean, menacing Gibraltar through Spain, threatening anew North and West Africa. Prevention of such a development calls for greater strength than at present employed, not less, and is seen here as more important even than the important objective of eliminating Japanese aggressors in the Pacific.

The Pacific situation provides two main questions with a direct bearing on European interests. They are what will be the effect on positions in the Atlantic and Mediterranean and how long will the Japanese be able to deny the Allies access to the world's most valuable sources of rubber and tin now in Axis hands?

The unpredictable answer to the second query obviously depends to a great extent on the answer to the first. Maintenance of Allied fleets as near their present strength as possible in other waters must defer the building up of decisive strength in the Pacific for the job of kicking out the Japanese. But such maintenance is held here to be of the most vital importance since a sudden redisposal of Allied forces to counter the new menace woul be to play right into Axis hands, just at a time when the Germans and Italians are beginning to feel frustration due to greatly increased Allied strength at sea.

As result of this strength, the Nazi's campaign to reduce Britain bu cutting the trans-Atlantic lifeline of supplies has been a notable failure and so have efforts to send big military reinforcements from Italy to Axis estabilshments in North Africa. Over a long period substantial reinforcements have been safely ferried across. But as many have been lost as would represent defeat in a sizable land engagement, it is estimated, and the present unenviable situation for the Axis forces in Libya is largely due to the effective cooperation the British Empire's Eighth Army has received from the Navy working parallel with Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck's westward advance and supporting his seaward flank as all times.

A quick cleanup in North Africa is now required to release naval units for other purposes, one of which, it is thought, might be an invasion of Italy. As the Axis sees it, the prospects of this development, which the Italians have been discussing with concern, are doubtless reduced by Japanese successes in the Pacific and the implication of heavy demands they may make ultimately on the total Allied pool of shipping.

Main Axis Problem

For the Axis the most pressing Mediterranean problem is how to circumvent the activities of British sailors and airmen. One method of seeking a solution has been to increase the number of Nazi submarines in these waters—their base at Salamis near Athens was bombed by the RAF Saturday night—and another has been to stage repeated air raids on Malta, the British base from which Naval, sea and air forces have been seriously interrupting Axis communications.

In the Atlantic the Germans have plenty of submarines, as a result of their wartime building program, but Allied defense measures have greatly improved and, now that U-boats are working in the Mediterranean as well, it is believed the Nazis are finding trouble in training crews at the rate required. Operation of submarines on active service is a highly specialized job that can be done really properly only by seasoned crews. In the Allied anti-submarine campaign the lack of bases in southern Ireland is a severe handicap. And it wouldn't be very surprising if the Eire authorities were invited to revise their uncompromising attitude of non-concession in this matter now that the United States' naval resources are heavily taxed in the war with Japan.

As Rear Admiral Stirling has put it, "It is evident that if Hitler wins the war in Europe from Britain Japan may also win in the Far East—but if Hitler loses in Europe Japan may also lose in the Orient."

Where Is Achilles' Heel?

The broad strategy to be followed in the war against the Axis is subject to many ramifications.

Tactical possibilities of immediate bombing operations against Japan were discussed yesterday by the Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

Today, the Monitor's London Military Correspondent discusses a viewpoint of those who believe that despite the war in the Pacific the major efforts should be concentrated in the Atlantic and Mediterranean.

Another Churchill Aids Soviet

International

Doing Her Bit

Miss Mary Churchill, daughter of Britain's Prime Minister and a lance corporal in the Auxiliary Territorial Service, is shown selling emblems during the drive sponsored by her mother for the Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund.

Britain Termed Taking Risks Sure of U. S. Aid

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair declared in a luncheon speech today that Great Britain had not underestimated the strength of Japan, but undertook the risks of the Far East campaign with full confidence in United States help.

"Certainly we took risks in the Far East," he asserted, "but we took them with our eyes wide open—with confidence in the support which we should obtain from the powerful armed forces of the United States if Japan were guilty of an act of aggression.

"That confidence will not have been misplaced."

The Air Minister added that "the United States, too, has run risks to help us in the struggle against Nazi Germany."

"We took these risks," he said, "in order to help heroic Russia in her extremity and to beat German and Italian armies in North Africa."

Sir Archibald said those "who blame for our reverses in the Far East alleged complacency of the Government in underestimating the strength of Japan are beside the mark."

Most Formidable Enemies

"The complacent ones," he declared, "are those who persist in underestimating the power of our two formidable enemies—Germany and Italy—and who do not realize that in order to fight them our resources were stretched to the utmost.

"Against a policy of dispersal of our available resources we have preferred concentration on the Russian and North African fronts—a policy which already has obtained for us greater freedom of strategic maneuver than we possessed a month or two ago."

The Air Minister added, however, that Allied squadrons now operating in the Far East "are not going to be left unsupported."

Of Britain's home front, he said the R. A. F. "is carrying the battle of the Atlantic into the enemy's camp by sinking his own supply ships" in addition to helping the Navy keep open vital communications to the United States.

The Air Minister's speech came only 24 hours after members of Parliament made clear that they were prepared to shower the Government with questions as to the adequacy of air preparations in the Far East and to demand assurance that precautions were being taken to prevent the loss of further vital battlefront air bases.

RAF Force Felt

He said that by sweeps over Northwestern France and Germany the RAF "alone among the armed forces of the British Crown was able to make its weight felt in the Russian battle."

Protecting forces necessary in the west left the Germans "with fewer than half their fighter squadrons" on the Russian front "available to shoot down the Russian Stormovik dive-bomber which was attacking their troops, tanks, and transport."

Britain, he said, "needs great quantities of aircraft. We have the crews to man them."

He blamed the weather for restricting the bombing of Germany this winter but added "the time is not remote when we shall be able to give all the necessary attention to other targets and at the same time pay back in full the debt which we, and especially the City of London, have owed the Germans since last winter—and compound interest on it in the bargain."

Shipping Normal On Pacific Coast

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 8 (AP)—Pacific coast merchant vessel traffic has returned to normal for the time being "after a rather ineffective" enemy submarine campaign, the Thirteenth Naval District commandant announces.

The assertion was in a statement on conditions in the Pacific North Naval Coastal Frontier. It added that the Federal Communications Commission had reported the possibility of unknown radio stations sending messages to the enemy and was maintaining a strict monitor system in Alaska as well as in the United States.

Enemy surface craft are believed to have been in the vicinity of the Aleutian Islands on Dec. 31, as reported to the public in a Navy Department official communique, the statement said.

5-Alarm Fire Sweeps Midtown New York Pier

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—A spectacular five-alarm fire swept a midtown Hudson River pier today—the coldest day in six years—and it was hardly under control before a four-alarm blaze was discovered in a six-story warehouse 35 blocks away.

Spray from the firemen's hoses flew through the early morning air like pellets and streams of water froze almost immediately on contact with the burning structures.

Two large two-story frame buildings of the American South African Steamship Line and the adjacent baggage room of the West Shore ferry—used by thousands of New Jersey commuters—were gutted as firemen manned 44 pieces of apparatus.

Special 'RAF Regiment' To Defend British Airports

LONDON, Jan. 8—Britain is building a special defense corps for protection of its airdromes from "verticle envelopment" by air-borne troops such as won Crete for Germany and the troops will be commanded by Maj. Gen. O. F. Liardet, Lord Moyne, British Coloniel Secretary, announced today.

The corps will be under the control of the Air Council and will operate under the R. A. F. General Liardet has been in command of London's Territorials, British version of the American National Guard, since 1938.

He entered the artillery 43 years ago and in the World War earned the Distinguished Service Order and was five times cited in dispatches.

Lord Moyne said that while the Army's responsibility for the ground defense as a whole would be maintained, the R. A. F. "under military direction and as the agent for the Army" would "undertake the entire local defense arrangements for airdromes."

The loss of the airfield at Kuantan, on the east coast of Malaya, touched off a flood of questions yesterday and Conservative, Liberal and Labor members alike served notice they wanted positive answers to questions in the next sessions of Commons about measures to prevent the loss of other air bases.

A decision to build a force responsible for protection of landing fields was understood to have been reached at recent meetings of the War Cabinet in response to growing alarm over repeated loss of air bases—in Norway, France, Greece, Crete and Malaya.

Lord Moyne said the new corps to defend RAF, Naval, and Ministry of Aircraft Production airdromes would function only in the United Kingdom and would be called the "RAF Regiment." He added it would be equipped with infantry arms, artillery, and armored vehicles.

Although the RAF was responsible for maintenance, the defense corps would be under Army direction, he said.

There was no hint of the size of the new airdrome defense group. No hint was given as to plans to protect airdromes of such British outposts as Malaya.

Lord Moyne also said that a report had been received that oil wells, refineries and a pipeline in British Borneo had been destroyed according to plan before the Japanese occupation.

"There can be no foundation for the report that the Japanese are obtaining any oil," he said. "This must be impossible until they have sunk new wells."

[Japanese reported Jan. 3 that British oil well destruction efforts failed and that some of the wells were already in production for Japan.]

He said the Government was investigating reports that British forces failed to destroy equipment of value to the Japanese at Penang but added that accounts reaching London suggested there had been "considerable exaggeration" of the extent of the failure.

The "scorched earth policy" will be ruthlessly applied in Malaya where, he said, the War Council in Singapore has been instructed that all stocks of rubber, copra, refined metals, oil and other valuable commodities, mining plants and transport be denied to the enemy.

Cunningham Pleased

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Jan. 8 (AP)—Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief of the British Mediterranean Fleet, said yesterday that British forces had won the battles of 1941 against "pretty long odds," adding that "all is well" in the Mediterranean Fleet.

"What gives me personally the most gratification is that the close of 1941 sees the coast of Libya, due to the grand work of our Army Air Force, in our hands and the last remnant of the enemy being rounded up," he said in a New Year message radiocast from the flagship Queen Elizabeth.

He said the sacrifice of men and ships off Greece and Crete were not, after all, in vain, and all the naval forces which kept Tobruk going and the enemy ships in harbor have achieved their purpose.

Georgian Firm Has a Revival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EATONTON, Ga., Jan. 8—This Georgia community of about 2,400 persons, which was mentioned last fall by Floyd Odlum before a Senate investigating committee in Washington as one of the distressed areas due to material shortages caused by priorities, has been converted into a hustling center doing its part in the nation's victory drive, thanks to the efforts of the Office of Emergency Management.

For some years the only industry in Eatonton was the Enterprise Aluminum Company, small manufacturers of aluminum utensils, normally employing about 115 persons. This industry faced a complete shut-down last fall because of the shortage of aluminum. Since aluminum was greatly needed for airplanes and other war efforts there was none available for this plant, as they were engaged in making nonessential products for civilian use.

The Georgia Office of Emergency Management went to work on the problem and has now succeeded in helping the Enterprise Aluminum Company receive a prime contract beginning immediately which will keep it busy for at least six months, necessitating the services of at least sixty skilled laborers working in three shifts.

'Quisling' of Iraq Reported Sentenced

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—The British Radio quoted a Bagdad report today saying that "Rashid Ali, Iraqi Quisling and former Premier, has been sentenced in absentia to capital punishment by a military tribunal." CBS heard the radiocast.

Rashid Ali al Gailani led the brief Iraq fight against the British last spring and fled the country when the British won. He was in Berlin last month and was received by German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Whisky Curb

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Further Government limitation of whisky was effected Jan. 6 with announcement that malt whisky distillers during 1942 could purchase only enough Scottish barley to produce one-tenth less than their quota last year. By earlier Government stipulation the 1941 output was one-third less than that in the year ending Sept. 30, 1939.

The Government also announced no licenses for the production of grain whisky would be issued at present.

Naval Unity Cited

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley of the United States Navy declared today that American-British naval co-operation is of the highest order and that the danger confronting the United States Pacific Fleet extends to the shores of California.

Speaking as honor guest at a meeting of the St. James Club, London diplomatic organization, Admiral Ghormley pointed out that "Japanese fishing boats with a cruising range of 10,000 miles and 'bait bins' capable of carrying mines and torpedoes have been patroling the shores of Northern California for years."

Lord Harewood, cousin of King George VI, introduced Admiral Ghormley. United States Ambassador John G. Winant also attended.

Indictments for 128; Waxed Paper Monopoly?

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8 (AP)—A Federal Grand Jury indicted 44 corporations, a trade association and 83 individuals on charges of violating the Sherman Antitrust Law in a conspiracy to control the production and fix prices of waxed paper products.

The indictment asserted the group controls 90 per cent of the production of almost very type of waxed wrappers ranging from the small type used for caramels to that used for bread.

Remember Pearl Harbor —90 Deserters Give Up

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, Mo.—Among the strangest sidelights of the war is this one:

Since the Japanese bombs fell on Pearl Harbor 90 men who had deserted the Army at various camps around the country have surrendered at the gates of this reservation or to military police in St. Louis. Capt. F. H. Lewis reported most of them went "over the hill" because they were bored with peacetime military routine.

N. Y. Forces Fight Milk Boost Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—The city administration and consumer organizations united forces here today to contest a proposed milk price rise of 2 to 2½ cents a quart and to appeal for a lowering of the present cost of this essential food.

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., formerly Chairman of the Mayor's Milk Committee, appearing as representative of Mayor La Guardia at a public meeting characterized proposals to increase the price paid farmers for fluid milk to $3.86 a hundredweight as "a knockout blow to the 7,000,000 urban consumers."

The 75 cent increase per hundredweight would mean a 1½ cent a quart gain to the farmer and this would mean "at least 2½ cents a quart to the consumer, who would then be paying nearly 20 cents a quart for home-delivered milk," he added.

Sabotage Attempt On Ontario Road

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Federal Judge Murray Hulbert disclosed today that a sabotage attempt had been made recently against properties of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway necessitating employment of private guards deputized as peace officers and armed with shot guns.

The disclosure was made at a regular reorganization hearing of the road's creditors in Federal Court. The Judge did not mention the nature of the attempted sabotage or reveal its location.

Judge Hulbert said that attempts by himself and the road's Reorganization Trustee, Frederick E. Lyford, to obtain aid from the War Department and from the New York State Guard had not been successful.

The Court said the cost of guarding the properties would be between $50,000 and $75,000 a year.

"We intend to keep this road in operation as long as it makes enough for current expenses without much hope for returns to the bondholders," Judge Hulbert added.

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Japanese to See . Philippine Knockout

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 — The Japanese are assembling troops and equipment for what appears to be an all-out attempt to drive the American and Filipino defenders from their final positions in Bataan Province, according to information received at the War Department from Gen. Douglas MacArthur, American Commander in Chief in the Philippines.

Reporting "fighting of varying intensity" on all sectors of the front, General MacArthur told the War Department that "the morale and determination of the American and Philippine troops are high and that they may be counted on to continue their resistance with skill and courage."

General MacArthur also noted that for the first time in several days Japanese planes did not attack the American fortifications in Manila Bay and that Japanese aerial activity was confined to reconnaissance.

Japanese Paid High Price

Although chary about reflecting undue optimism, observers here pointed out that the week-long raids on the island fortress of Corregidor are believed to have cost the Japanese dearly in bombers without, however, accomplishing any substantial results. It is thought that the Japanese may have been forced to alter their plans for reducing this stronghold.

This latest word from the Philippines followed an earlier report from General MacArthur in which he detailed what the War Department characterized as "widespread damage to defenseless towns in Luzon by Japanese air raids."

"These attacks took place at various times during the invasion and were without military value to the enemy," the Department communique charged.

The Japanese are said to have chosen Sundays and holidays for their raids knowing that the streets and churches would be more frequented then and to have deliberately razed churches which are outstanding landmarks.

"Among the towns mercilessly bombed were Baler, Santa Rosa, Caiamba and Tariac, all of which were completely razed. Many natives were killed in these attacks. None of these towns contained any military installations. During the last few days civilians in Arayat, Camiling, San Fernando and other towns were machine-gunned in the streets by low-flying enemy planes," the War Department said.

Asked if the Department had received accurate figures on American and Japanese casualties in the Philippine fighting, Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy said today that "reports indicate that American casualties are not unduly heavy, while General MacArthur estimates that Japanese losses are considerably heavier than our own."

Secretary McCloy said that so far American troops have not been in action on any fronts other than in the Philippines and in Hawaii.

Meanwhile, the Navy Department said it had no information to support "Japanese propaganda claims" that in a fierce naval battle 600 miles west of Davao a division of Japanese destroyers had sunk one American battleship and severely damaged another. While also claiming the destruction of several American planes, the Japanese asserted that "a number of Japanese destroyers were damaged and two Japanese planes were lost."

Observers here see the Japanese admission of damage as confirming the War Department's estimate that more than one Japanese destroyer was sunk by four-engine bombers in a recent brush with a 36-ship Japanese flotilla.

By a Staff Artist

Towns Razed by Japanese

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported from the Philippines that Japanese bombers had razed four defenseless towns in Luzon (those marked with a circled cross) and mercilessly machine-gunned civilians in three others (those marked with an arrow). The Japanese apparently chose Sundays and religious holidays for these attacks, the report added, knowing that large numbers of civilians would be on the streets.

Eager to Serve

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Assistant Secretary John J. McCloy said today the War Department had received "overwhelming proof of great eagerness to serve" from persons all over the country since President Roosevelt's outline of war purposes Tuesday.

"There is a disposition to forget all side issues," Mr. McCloy told a press conference.

"One thing that has been achieved is the contravention of Hitler's policy—divide and rule," he said. "There is unity of purpose and unity of command in the United Nations."

Preliminary reports for December, Mr. McCloy said, showed that nearly 57,000 men volunteered, with indications that final reports would push the month's total above 60,000. The previous high was for May, 1917, when the Army inducted 39,589 volunteers.

The bulk of the Army's man power will be obtained through the Selective Service system, he said, but young men 18 and 19 years old will enter the Army only by voluntary enlistment, "and we'll be very glad to get them."

Army experience has shown that young men have the initiative, the endurance, and the daring which make the best soldiers, Mr. McCloy said.

What Panama Canal Saves

Wide World

Vital Distances

Black lines depict Panama Canal and Straits of Magellan routes to the Pacific.

Straits of Magellan Are Vital Alternate to the Panama Canal

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 8 (AP)—Chilean-Argentine discussions over fortification of the Straits of Magellan apparently began yesterday in an unannounced conference between Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu and Chilean Foreign Minister Juan Rossetti.

Also present were Chilean Ambassador Conrado Rios Gallardo and the Argentine War and Navy Ministers.

Prior to the conference, Señor Ruiz Guinazu conferred with the German and Japanese Ambassadors.

For the German, Baron Edmund von Thermann, it was a farewell visit, since he has been recalled to Berlin. When and how he is to go have not been disclosed.

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON — With the United States at war in both the Atlantic and Pacific, attention is focused sharply on the twisting, desolate, rock-hemmed Straits of Magellan on the southern tip of South America.

Down where the Western Hemisphere tapers off like a cornucopia, then slithers away in a rugged archipelago to Cape Horn, the 362-mile long straits serpentine their way through a channel that varies from two to 20 miles in width.

If anything happened to the Panama Canal, the Straits would become one of the world's vital sea arteries.

It took Magellan a month to negotiate the hazardous Straits on his voyage around the world in 1520. He was guided at night by the fires of Indians who thought his ships were birds or animals that could be lured ashore by flames. From these bonfires, Tierra del Fuego (Land of Fire) largest island in the archipelago, got its name.

Today it takes modern ships 36 to 48 hours to pass through the tortuous Straits. Along the passage, that sometimes takes ships within a stone's throw of land, lie the rusty hulls of vessels that erred briefly while running the channel.

The Straits are not protected by coast artillery, although Argentina is reported ready to reconsider a previous objection to Chile's offer for co-operative effort.

Only one man has tried to fortify the Straits. Sixty years after they were discovered, Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa sought to protect them so Spain's enemies would be barred from entering the Pacific. Sarmiento didn't know about Cape Horn; its discovery ended the plan.

Few ships fight the swells and dangers of Cape Horn. Mariners prefer the Straits because they are protected from storms that almost constantly buffet the continent's tip.

Although the voyage through the Straits of Magellan is one of the most scenic in the world, vessels often go either direction from Magallanes without passing a single ship. Often there is not a sign of life—just the stern, silent peaks and the rumble of Cascades tumbling into the gorge.

RAF Counter Blow Pounds Bangkok Bases

Continued from Page 1

of the Federated Malay States and second city of British Malaya.

A communiqué which announced the withdrawal said it was made necessary by a Japanese penetration of the lower Perak defense line.

It added that "we suffered some losses in guns and transport" in the withdrawal.

The new defense line was south of the Slim River, a Bernam River tributary dividing Perak and Selangor Province. The Slim River is 50 miles north of Kuala Lumpur and 290 miles north of Singapore.

Even this stand, the communique indicated, might be imperiled by Japanese forces who infiltrated earlier down the coast to the Kuala Selangor area 35 miles northwest of Kuala Lumpur.

The communique said there were "some indications of enemy infiltration eastward" from this area.

Such an operation eastward apparently would cut in behind the Slim River defense line.

From the Slim River the battle-line extended unevenly across the interior, through Pahang State to the east coast somewhere between Kuantan, 190 miles north of Singapore, and the Pahang-Johore border, little more than 75 miles from this island stronghold. The British have admitted merely that they have withdrawn from Kuantan. (Axis reports have placed the Japanese at the Johore border, but the British deny this.)

The resumption of the present costly drive against Kuala Lumpur was said by British reports to be the result of a sudden bold counter-offensive in the area of Kuala Selangor, port city 35 miles northwest of Kuala Lumpur.

It was said that this counter-thrust was "100 per cent effective."

The British are beginning to deal with the Japanese who have penetrated from the Bernam River, on the west coast, into the Tengi Swamp area extending from the Bernam to the Selangor Rivers. It is a labyrinth of vegetation and mangroves. The swamp was formed by alluvial deposits washed down from the mountains and rests insecurely on the ocean bed.

In this area, men must fight jungle conditions as well as the enemy.

Meanwhile, Australian troops picked to carry on guerrilla warfare ambushed and killed a Japanese major general and his staff in their most successful exploit behind the Japanese lines on the northern front, a Straits Times correspondent said today on his return from the Malayan front.

The men, guided by three European rubber planters, travel light and live on the country, he said.

Dutch Base Raided

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Jan. 8 (AP)—The second Japanese air attack on the Netherlands East Indies naval base on the Island of Amboina in two days was announced today by the Dutch Command.

A communiqué said no serious damage was caused by the raid, made by seven planes yesterday, but one soldier and several civilians were wounded.

Eight Japanese flying boats had bombed and machine-gunned the base, which lies between New Guinea and the Celebes, on Tuesday.

Japanese planes continued to fly high over the Netherlands Indies outer possessions on scouting missions, it was said.

An air raid precautions plan modeled on England's system with adjustments for local conditions has been put into effect, it was announced.

Measures have been taken to assure operation of water, gas and electric services and emergency power installations have been placed in hospitals.

Burma Exodus

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—The All-India Radio today broadcast an announcement from New Delhi that the Burma Government now was arranging the evacuation to the Dutch East Indies of women and children.

The broadcast, head by CBS, said restrictions on ship passages to the East Indies had been withdrawn and that women and children were to be given priority on passenger lists.

Delayed Action

SINGAPORE, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Japanese are using a delayed action bomb with a round rubber nose which looks like a tennis ball, it was disclosed today.

The bomb is nine to 12 inches long and the nose is painted white. It explodes from vibrations such as those caused by a passing automobile or through a time mechanism, it was said.

Envoy in Chungking

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 8 (AP)—Baron Casper van Breugel Douglas, former Netherlands Minister to Athens, today presented his credentials as Minister to Chungking to President Lin Sen, bringing to full strength the ABCD Powers representation in the Chinese Capital.

The Baron was secretary to the Netherlands Delegation to the Washington Conference in 1921 and was counsellor of the Netherlands Legation at Washington from 1933 to 1937.

2,000,000 Men to Be Needed For Planned U. S. Air Force

Continued from Page 1

more difficult to formulate estimates as to the number of Americans which may be needed to fill the armored divisions to be equipped with the tank output of the next two years, it is thought likely that this country will retain a good 50 per cent of this production.

Since the President has called for 120,000 tanks between now and Dec. 31, 1943, this should mean at least 60,000 for the armed forces of the United States, unless unlooked for developments make it obvious that the Axis can be beaten more quickly and surely by sending a still greater proportion of American tanks to this country's allies.

The present composition of American armored forces calls for the use of 400 tanks to a division with a safety reserve of at least an equal number. At this ratio. 60,000 tanks would equip 75 armored divisions.

Since the armored divisions of the United States Army have a full strength complement of approximately 14,000 men, well over 1,000,000 troops would be needed to man 75 divisions.

According to the best information available to American military authorities last summer, the German Army contained 20 armored divisions at the time of its attack upon the Soviet Union, while the latter is thought to have had in the neighborhood of 40 armored divisions at the time.

Although believing that 2,000,000 men for the air force and 1,000,000 men for the nation's armored force represent a possible approximation of how the country may stand two years from now, officials warn that all of today's guesses may be proved to be 100 per cent wrong within a week and that the rapidly shifting pattern of the struggle against the Axis makes it impossible to forecast America's future role or needs with any degree of accuracy.

A considerable proportion of the men needed for both the Air Corps and the armored divisions are expected to come from enlistments among youths 18 and 19 years old. Although the revised Selective Service program does not touch persons of these ages, the War Department has made it clear that they are not only acceptable but desired.

At his press conference today, Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy declared that the Army hoped to get large numbers of young men 18 and 19 years old since experience has shown that they have "the daring, endurance and courage" necessary for good soldiering.

Bingo at Movies No Lure to Kent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KENT, Ohio — Bingo, screeno, and bank night keep many college students away from the movies, instead of enticing them there, according to a survey recently made at Kent State University here. Thirty-five per cent of the young people said they don't go to the movies when these get-something-for-nothing lures are held out.

Double features, too, are disliked by 35 per cent of the students, although 26 per cent said they liked them, and 29 per cent "didn't care." But over three-fourths said programs should not last more than two and one-half hours.

The picture itself, and not the stars in it, matters most, declared a majority of the students. And they prefer light comedies and musicals.

According to the poll, men students go to the movies more often than do women, all opinions to the contrary notwithstanding.

Uruguayans to Propose All Republics Snub Axis

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Cabinet instructed its delegation to the Western Hemisphere Foreign Ministers' conference at Rio de Janeiro to propose that all American republics sever diplomatic relations with all Axis powers and their allies.

The Cabinet also decided to urge that American nations consider all powers fighting the Axis as non-belligerents.

Nazi Officials Quit Turkey

Continued from Page 1

recent visit to Moscow, agreed to let Russians have control of the Dardanelles. Fortunately the Turks are not misled by this clumsy Nazi maneuver and in fact British Ambassador Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, who was himself present at the Moscow conversations, has also disposed of any Turkish fears on this subject.

Indeed certain Turkish papers recently replied to Nazi insinuations regarding the Dardanelles and a leading Turkish journalist, writing in the Yenisabah, pointed out that the British Ambassador at Ankara, before leaving for Moscow, consulted Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu and has kept him informed regarding the whole Moscow conversations. He also reminded Nazi propagandists that Germany, although Turkey's ally in last war, at one moment promised the Dardanelles to the Russians.

While it would be foolish to think that German morale is really broken, reports reaching here from occupied countries and from Germany itself all confirm the information that unrest is growing in Germany. It is said that the discipline in the German Army is deteriorating. There is much criticism of Hitler's Nazi chiefs by officers and soldiers. For example, recently in a hospital for Nazi wounded in Bulgaria, a German officer began condemning Hitler and his policy. His cry was taken up by the whole ward. Soon, however, Gestapo agents arrived and the wounded officer, together with two other soldiers were taken from their beds and shot.

Travleers from Sofia also report Nazi soldiers often sell petrol rubber tires stolen from the German Army. The soldiers, it is said, often refuse to obey their officers.

Reports from Bucharest state that Hitler's SS troops are especially unruly and frequently threaten or denounce their officers to party headquarters if the officers do not treat them as they wish. Many regular Nazi officers live in fear of these SS gangsters, now become soldiers.

A commercial traveler recently arrived from Berlin describes the gloomy atmosphere in the Nazi Capital. Almost all women wear black, for nearly everyone has lost a husband or a near relative at the Russian front. There is a coal shortage. Clothes are becoming unobtainable, but as a distinguished American diplomat recently arrived from Germany told this correspondent: "The Germans will go on fighting for two reasons. One reason is that Hitler's Propaganda Ministry keeps them in ignorance of the real facts. The second reason is that every German is beginning to dread the wave of hate springing up all over Europe against Germans. Germans fear that if Hitler loses the war, the persecution of Germans by oppressed countries may be worse than anything that has happened against the Jews. Germans are frightened and for this reason they will continue to support Hitler until he is beaten."

Free Danes Adhere To United Nations Pact

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Danish Council, representing the Free Danes in Britain and Northern Ireland, has voted adherence to the Atlantic Charter and the principles of the United Nations Pact "just as if that declaration had been signed by a free Danish Government."

Americans Are Reported Safe on Island Near Amoy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Americans on the Japanese-occupied Island of Kulangsu, where most of the foreign residents of Amoy, China, have their homes, are permitted to move about the Island but are compelled to wear distinguishing arm bands, the State Department has been informed.

Friction Halts Auto Industry Accord

Continued from Page 1

adopted, and then dropped, it is charged, by the British.

The matter is the more important because success of the United Nations cause may hinge on the success of the gigantic production program just announced by President Roosevelt.

Failure to adopt unified control is partly attributed here to squabbles between labor and management. But actually it seems to stem back to the absence of any single Ministry of Supply, under a single, dynamic, all-powerful figure, like the visiting Lord Beaverbrook.

An unconfirmed press association report here declared that efforts to co-ordinate production and supply under a single responsible head had won the support of Vice-President Wallace. Mr. Wallace is reported to have discussed the matter with congressional leaders with the idea of concentrating not only production but Army and Navy procurement in a single authority, like Great Britain's.

Reports have circulated of impending OPM changes in this direction for weeks, and the visit of Lord Beaverbrook to Washington, accompanied by Prime Minister Churchill, has spurred on the matter.

The situation as it has developed at the big automobile conference here is a case in point. The motor car industry is the backbone of war production, and represents the conversion problems faced by all mass-production industries.

Committee Bogs Down

The 200-man labor-management conference met here Monday under OPM leadership, and first named a 10-man "Conversion Committee," with five leaders chosen from management and an equal number from labor. This Committee broke down after only 24 hours over the question of its authority. Labor wanted the Committee to be a supreme council with power "to determine and make effective" the big conversion program for all the industry's men, management, and machines. Management wanted the Committee to be merely advisory.

The second step was the announcement yesterday that a special "subcommittee" would be set up. It is understood that this will have seven members, three each from management and labor, with a representative of the OPM at its head.

The OPM chose a compromise formula to describe the new committee's duties, neither giving it mandatory authority nor relegating it simply to an advisory power. It says, instead, that it is to "assist" in figuring out the best method of conversion.

Neither the initial 10-man committee nor the latest "subcommittee," so far as can be determined, provides for a top commander in chief of the Beaverbrook type. Nor is authority vested in single place, either in an individual or in a committee, to carry on the vital, day-to-day details of pooling the respective tools, plants, facilities, and engineering skills of the independent automobile companies in one program as has been done in Great Britain.

Oppose OPM Ban

Instead of dealing with these problems, some representatives of management have been trying to lift the OPM ban on further passenger-car production after the January quota of 204,848 cars is exhausted. OPM imposed the ban to conserve vitally needed rubber. One executive argued, however, that the cars could be made up and stored without tires, though acknowledging that the problem of storage would be difficult.

The three-man Industry group for the new committee will be Edsel Ford, President of Ford Motor Company; C. E. Wilson, President of General Motors, and C. C. Carlton of the Motor Wheel Corporation.

Under the new setup, individual automobile companies apparently will be asked to bid separately on arms contracts. The vital question of whether they pool their resources will be left initially to the supervision of the new committee, which may or may not take the initiative in adopting an overall plan for pooling machines and facilities.

The committee's functions, however, will be merely advisory, and final authority will be split as now between three agencies—the OPM, the Army and Navy. Complaints are heard that instead of a unified Beaverbrook command, the new scheme is a shot-gun scattering of responsibilities.

Rival statements were issued here by management and labor with the collapse of the initial 10-man committee.

Socialization Seen

Mr. Wilson, speaking for management, addressed a press conference and issued a formal statement. Labor's plan to give the 10-man committee supreme authority, he charged, meant "socialization of industry." He said General Motors hopes to complete retooling in nine months, to make $2,000,000,000 of war materials in 1942, to be producing at the rate of $2,300,000,000 a year by Oct. 1, and at the rate of $3,700,000,000 in 1943.

He argued that passenger-car production should be prolonged into February. This would speed defense rather than hamper it, he said. Answering criticism of a "business-as-usual policy," he said General Motors had taken on every defense job the Army and Navy offered and would have handled a larger volume. His firm, Mr. Wilson said, would be glad to pool all its resources after its own defense orders were met. He said it was up to the Government to decide which competitor for unused machines and facilities should have priority.

A rival Congress of Industrial Organizations statement charged the powers given the new committee by OPM were "completly inadequate" and "there will be no pooling whatever between the companies."

At one place it said: "With the desperate need for quick production of war materials there can be no justification for one large company holding orders for 4,000 vital dies, which it cannot complete, while another corporation refuses to grant this company the use of skilled tool and die makers who are largely idle."

A $56,000,000,000 Task

Continued from Page 1

Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee unanimously has approved its own measure. The House Committee proposal would stipulate a one-hour nationwide daylight-saving time and would give the President no flexibility.

The bill in one form or the other will be law shortly.

Employment—OPM labor officials estimated that the President's war budget would require a tripling of the number of workers employed in defense industries and F. H. Dryden announced that unemployment stood at 3,800,000 in December, a decline of 100,000 from November.

December last year showed a decline of 500,000 in unemployment from the preceding month, employment declining 200,000 and the labor force 700,000.

The small increase in employment during December, Mr. Dryden said, was the net result of two divergent seasonal movements. In rural counties employment declined seasonally as agricultural activity dropped to its low winter level; in the five largest cities employment increased largely as a result of temporary jobs in connection with the Christmas trade. Urban counties, which reflect both agricultural and industrial trends, showed no change in employment.

The regular Work Projects Administration monthly report of unemployment was taken during the week of Dec. 7-13 and does not reflect recent heavy layoffs resulting from curtailment of civilian consumer goods.

Watchdog—Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri does not think that any Government, including the United States Government, is likely to expend unlimited billions for defense without the constant danger of graft, carelessness, and inefficiency, and he proposed that the Senate maintain a continuous investigation and check upon the spending of the $56,000,000,000 proposed in the President's budget.

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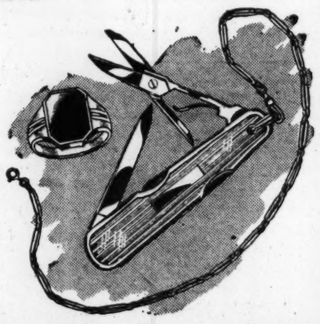

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Boston Olympics Stand Excellent Chance of Clinching Walker Cup This Week End

Victory Over Washington Puts Trophy Within Reach

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With four games left to play and a five-point lead on their nearest rival, Johnstown, the Boston Olympics today were in sight of winning their first trophy in Eastern Amateur Hockey League competition—the James J. Walker Cup for the first half of the season.

As a matter of fact, only the Johnstown Blue Birds have a chance to catch the fast-traveling Olympics, who have an excellent opportunity to clinch the trophy when these same Blue Birds come to Boston this Saturday and Sunday for a pair of games. A victory in either contest would automatically put the 'Pics in, for even if they then dropped their remaining three games they would have 41 points to a possible 40 for Johnstown.

Helped No End

Last night's results helped the Olympics no end, for not only did the Bostonians add to their point total by their 7-2 victory over Washington — their second win over last year's Eastern League champions in two days by the way —but they forged still further ahead of Johnstown when the Blue Birds were surprised 5-3 by the last-place River Vale Skeeters.

With the first half of the schedule almost completed it is about time to take stock of these amazing Olympics, who have jumped from the bottom of the league standing a year ago to their present high spot at the top and who are giving to amateur hockey in Boston what the Bruins are giving to pro hockey.

Similar Courses

Truth to tell the Olympics appear to be following in the tracks of the Bruins this season as a comparison of their efforts and results so far this season points out. Both teams are leading their respective leagues; both have improved their performances this season over last; and both are regarded as the class of their respective circuits.

Right now the Olympics are nine games ahead of their pace a year ago when they had 10 victories and one tie in 23 games for a point total of 21. Today they have 18 victories and three ties for 39 points. A year ago the Bruins had nine wins and seven ties for 25 points, while today they have 15 wins and three ties for 33 points. The Olympics have dropped but three of their last 17 games, while the Bruins have lost but three of their last 18.

"League Hasn't Slipped"

With such a turnabout in fortune for the Olympics, a natural question arises as to whether or not world conditions have caused the Eastern League to slip a bit. Coach Hago Harrington has an answer for that theory.

"No, the league has not slipped," he maintains. "If there is any difference in the circuit this year as compared with last, it is that there is no one outstanding team such as Washington proved itself to be. Today we have three teams—Boston, Johnstown, and New York—fighting practically on even terms in the championship proper, with only four points separating the three. Behind them Washington and Baltimore are tied for fourth.

Improvement

"As for the Olympics, our big improvement can be traced to several factors. First of all, we have a much younger club this year, one which has not lost its enthusiasm. Vic Polich has improved tremendously in goal for he has gained confidence. You can't overlook the improved work of Al Yourkewicz and Al Baranowski on defense, nor the addition of Clare Martin to our defense squad. We have better balance than we had a year ago, with the Canadian boys — Lloyd Gronsdal, Jake Wade, Jack McGill, and Cy Beigler—adding scoring power and finesse all through our forward lines. And finally Fishy Dumond and Ray Chaisson have become more polished in their second year with us."

If there is any fault with the Eastern League—and this point has been brought up before—it calls for too many games during a season. Although the schedule was cut to 60 games this winter, exclusive of play-offs, that number still exceeds the number of games the Bruins participate in—even including play-offs. In 55 days the Olympics have played 26 games. In 61 days, for comparison, the Bruins have played 23 games.

Eagles Sluggish

This heavy eastern schedule tells on the teams. Washington last night was sluggish. The Olympics looked better because Dumond and Chaisson had not been able to make Tuesday's game in Washington and were therefore more rested. As a result their line got 10 of the 17 points the team chalked up in winning.

Last night's win was the Olympics' first over Washington at Boston Garden in regular season play, and the game was the first of a five-game home stand for them. After the two games here with Johnstown this week end, the 'Pics close out their Walker Cup competition with New York Rovers next Wednesday and River Vale one week from Sunday. And sometime between now and one week from Sunday that Walker Trophy should be theirs.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press
Results Jan. 7

East

New York U. 53, Manhattan 42.
Westminster 42, Waynesburg 27.
Pennsylvania 45, Swarthmore 24.
Washington and Jefferson 52, Bethany 30.
Springfield 51, Massachusetts State 40.
Gettysburg 46, Mount St. Mary's 30.
Franklin-Marshall 60, New Cumberland 34.
Moravian 52, Haverford 22.
Lafayette 67, Fort Dix 23.
Rutgers 54, Lehigh 46.
Duquesne 30, West Virginia 22.
Brown 56, Tufts 40.
Northeastern 54, New Hampshire 47.
Pittsburgh 64, Carnegie Tech 34.
Geneva 47, Rider 31.
C. C. N. Y. 48, St. John's 46.
Ursinus 76, Lebanon Valley 31.
Albright 43, West Chester 31.
American International 32, Amherst 29.
Colby 30, St. Anselm's 299.

South

Tenn. Poly 42, Jacksonville (Ala) T. 21.
Western Ky. T. 46, Austin Peay 34.
Washington and Lee 39, Virginia Tech 37.
George Washington 67, Clemson 34.
Rio Grande 47, West Virginia Tech 37.
Marshall 60, Morehead 59.

Midwest

Maryville T. 61, William Jewell 23.
Kansas Wesleyan 49, McPherson 43.
Northeastern (Okla) 60, Mexican City Y. M. C. A. 39.
Illinois College 55, Illinois Wesleyan 52 (overtime).
Drury 27, Westminster (Mo) 22.
Great Lakes Naval Training Station 59, Calvin 44.
Butler 34, Wabash 29.
Iowa State 46, Dubuque 30.
Elmhurst 31, Valparaiso 26.
Cape Girardeau T. 62, Carbondale T. 34.
Notre Dame 34, Washington (St. Louis) 31.

West

Arizona 50, Hardin-Simmons 26.
St. Mary's (San Antonio) 48, Abilene Christian 37.
Arizona T. (Tempe) 53, Texas Tech 39.
Rice 62, Texas 38.

Stiner's Position

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Don't let Lon Stiner's visit to his Alma Mater, Nebraska, mislead you into handing him the coaching job Maj. Biff Jones may vacate soon for Army service. The coach of Oregon State's Rose Bowl football champions wouldn't have the post, says Bud Forrester, Beaver publicist. The reason: Stiner thinks so much of Nebraska he just couldn't stand it if he were coaching and the team lost a ame.

National Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Boston	15	5	3	33	75	46
Toronto	15	7	1	31	71	45
New York	15	8	1	31	84	69
Chicago	9	10	3	21	56	61
Detroit	8	13	2	18	58	66
Brooklyn	7	17	1	15	63	88
Montreal	6	15	1	13	51	83

Starting Pitcher in New League

Associated Press

Feller a Rookie Once Again

NORFOLK, Va.—Bob Feller (right), ace pitcher of the Cleveland Indians, reported for duty at the Norfolk, Va., Naval Training Station, Jan. 6, and lost little time in learning the "lowdown" on his duties. Here, Bob, now a chief boatswain's mate, confers with Lieut. Commander J. N. Shofner, athletic officer, shortly after his arrival.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Representatives from six cities met to reorganize American Professional Football League and announced plans for resuming play in fall.

Sports Around the Hub

Harvard Cagers Ripe for Upset

Harvard's chances in its opening Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League game with strong Cornell tomorrow evening at Cambridge may depend on Joe Romano, who has been running hot and cold on the floor this winter. He had good nights against Illinois, Bradley Tech and Detroit on the recent road trip, but could not maintain his pace in the Michigan State and Notre Dame tests. He did, however, lead the Crimson in scoring for the tour, sinking an even 50 points.

The schedule makers certainly didn't do Earle Brown a favor when they sent his undersized Harvards against Cornell and Dartmouth, the league favorites, on successive nights. It means that the Crimson's fortune will either be made or lost in the brief space of 48 hours.

No Eastern League critic is giving Harvard a chance in competition with Cornell and Dartmouth. On the starting line, in the reserve department and in height both teams are superior—perhaps vastly superior, to the Brown quintet. Yet, the experience gained in the Midwest makes the Crimson ripe for an upset. They were not allowed to get rusty during the Christmas recess.

* * *

New England collegians are rushing to Uncle Sam's aid. Cliff Fitzpatrick and Walt Williams, B. U. athletes, have taken the oath of allegiance with the Marines. B. C. lost two football players when Al Ruback, who starred with last year's freshmen at end, and Tom Moran, third string varsity center, joined the Navy. Charles Clucas, on the Dartmouth grid squad in '41 as a reserve guard, also has enlisted in the Navy.

* * *

Coach Jack Wallace says he will not pick his starting B. U. swimming team for Saturday's meet with Trinity College at Hartford until just before the opening event. Although the Terriers have been working out for two months in the University Club pool, Wallace was unable to be with them. Consequently, he is unfamiliar with his strongest line-up. For a nucleus the B. U. mentor has 11 veterans.

* * *

If Bill Shannon, regular Northeastern goalie, is not available for the next hockey game with M. I. T. on Tuesday, Coach Herb Gallagher will use sophomore Johnny Kelly of Jamaica Plain, who has shown rapid improvement in practice recently. Shannon, one of the most promising netminders the Huskies have had in the past six years, is ill. Two years ago he won Bay State League honors at Watertown High School.

* * *

Shorts . . . Frances E. Jones, Jr., of West Hartford, who received the Norman Hall Memorial Trophy for being the member of the Yale junior varsity football team best exemplifying the ideals of Hall, was an "unsung hero" at the Yankee Network dinner here . . . Northeastern played without a substitution in beating New Hampshire in basketball, 54-47 . . . Brown cagers defeated Tufts, 56-40, for their fourth straight . . . Sophomore Dick Rondeau scored three goals as Dartmouth beat B. U. on the ice, 4-3 . . . Harvard's sextet took Williams, 7-1 . . . Harvard varsity and freshmen wrestlers go against Tufts this evening, with footballer Vern Miller making his debut as a heavyweight. Vern is short on experience, but heavy on weight.

* * *

The temperature out of doors has kept Dick Newsome inside at the Myles Standish. He misses that Carolina sunshine. But who doesn't? . . . Hub schoolboys were active this afternoon on Garden ice . . . A year ago today the Brooklyn Dodgers announced a record number of 50 Grapefruit League games . . . Mrs. Harold De Vos of Newton is the new Massachusetts women's class B squash racquets titleholder. She got up there by defeating top-seeded Lucy Shea of Cambridge yesterday at the Union Boat Club.

* * *

Coach Don McCallister has reinstated the 12 Norwich athletes he suspended a month ago . . . Colby's cage win over St. Anselm was No. 3 in a row . . . Tomorrow night is the date and the City Club the site of the Park Department showing of "The Ninth Inning," the new American Leage movie . . . Ranger Ott Heller the other night missed his first N. H. L. game in 10 years . . . Rangers, by the way, have picked up 11 points out of a possible 12 in their last six games . . . Pete Reiser, Kirby Higbe and Hugh Casey have signed 1942 Dodger contracts, but the rest must wait until after the immediate future of baseball is more definitely settled.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Lefty Grove Might Try Again

The situation being what it is, some of the boys seem to think that Robert Moses "Lefty" Grove may dump a handful of olive oil into the palm of his glove about March 1, and take another fling on the mound. The Lion of Lonaconing was released by the Red Sox, supposedly through. But with so many young pitchers going into the Army and Navy, it might be worth Lefty's while to at least try to get into condition for one more season in the big leagues.

Bostonians probably will tell you that Grove would be wasting his time. He certainly had little on the ball in his last couple of appearances at Fenway Park. Yet, you never can tell about these old fellows, if Grove, at 42, can be called old.

If he gets the inspiration and devotes January, February and March into getting as close to playing shape as possible, there is no telling what the lanky southpaw may accomplish. His arm is strong and his head is wise. After winning that big 300th game last year, he became slack in his workouts; you might call it a natural letdown. But if Grove is willing to cast personal pride aside, concentrate on a fresh start and perhaps go to the bull pen, he might make a valuable team man to some club on the major league circuit.

There is nothing more satisfying to a manager than the successful job of a relief pitcher—the fellow who steps into the middle of an enemy rally and calls a halt; a hurler who can come in and get the ball over the plate with something on it. Good ones are rare. Grove, in shape, should make a good one. A man like Larry MacPhail might be interested, if Lefty would postpone the signing of a contract until after spring training. Larry already has quite a collection of veterans at Ebbets Field.

* * *

Ed Barrow, for one, thinks that if the big leagues are forced to abandon night baseball in 1942, the reaction may turn out to be a beneficial one. The Yankee President fully realizes how night game revenue has aided the weaker clubs, and although he has been against the after-dark pastime from its beginning, he has never tried to hamper the movement for this reason.

However, Cousin Ed is confident that when the arclight fans get educated, or re-educated to the afternoon dates, the majors will go along without a noticeable drop in attendance.

Although nothing definite has as yet come out of Washington, it seems fairly certain that night games will be eliminated until further notice. Large gatherings in open, well lighted stadiums would be a sure method of inviting trouble.

* * *

Boston is leading the cheering for little Hughie Duffy in the latest Hall of Fame balloting. It is fitting to say leading, as the Hub is not alone in the movement to get the former outfielder among the elite at Cooperstown while he still has an active interest in baseball. Men long connected with baseball cannot understand why he is still on the outside, waiting patiently for a chance to enter.

Certainly the player with the highest batting average of all time, as averages are figured today, belongs in the Hall of Fame. The Ruths, Gehrigs, Hornsbys, Cobbs and the more modern crowd have all had a crack at Duffy's sensational .438 percentage, and with livelier balls and bats than were used back in his day. But all fell short.

Too, Duffy has always been a credit to the game—while he was in it as an active player and during his managing, coaching and scouting careers. As a matter of fact, Hughie has done about everything except check the baggage with ball clubs. He has played, captained, piloted, owned, coached and scouted, which must be par for the course.

William Harridge Speaks Of '42 for American League

By Will Harridge
President of the American League
(This is another of a series written for the Associated Press by sports leaders dealing with 1942 prospects.)

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (AP)—The American League, as does all baseball, stands ready to do its part in the crisis which faces our Nation.

No one can foresee what that part may be. But regardless of what this war year may bring, the American League enters 1942 confidently hopeful it will be able to perform an important role in the recreational and morale portion of our National Defense Program.

Sports—and particularly baseball—long have been an important part of the lives of millions of our people. Now baseball may be approaching the finest opportunity for service to our country that the game ever has had—the opportunity for providing a recreational outlet for millions of fans who will be working harder than ever to help achieve our common cause of victory.

Hard to Predict

It is difficult to predict what baseball's future may hold in time of war. When American League club owners adjourned their annual meetings in December, it was with the understanding that if during the immediate future there was any change in the situation, our league might meet either in January or early February for a consideration of conditions.

Looking ahead, I do not believe that the absence of those stars who have answered the call to colors will be in itself a damaging blow to baseball. It is true that fans will miss the performances of such players as Bob Feller, Cecil Travis and Henry Greenberg, to mention just three. But new players will come up, among them many of ability, and baseball fans always have enjoyed watching the progress of newcomers.

Few Regrets

Reviewing the 1941 season, we of the American League have few if any regrets. We played to a total of a few thousand under five million fans—a decrease of 9 per cent from 1940, when the league set an all-time attendance record. But our 1941 attendance showed an increase of 15 per cent over 1939, a season considered a normal year.

We are proud of 1941 because we won the All-Star Game on Ted Williams' dramatic ninth-inning home run and because we took the World Series by winning four out of five games from Brooklyn. Then, too, the past season was highlighted by the brilliant play of many stars. The fine showing of Joe Di Maggio long will be remembered, as will his remarkable feat of going through 56 straight games without failing to make a hit. Another highlight was Williams' performance of finishing the season with a batting average above the .400 mark.

Kovacs, Budge Win

HERSHEY, Pa., Jan. 8 (AP)—Frank Kovacs beat Fred Perry, 6—0, 7—5, and Don Budge defeated Bobby Riggs, 3—6, 6—4, 8—6, in two professional tennis matches last night.

In the doubles Budge and Perry beat Riggs and Kovacs, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Goalie Enlists

HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 8 (CP)—William Hainsworth, of Kitchener and goaltender for the Oshawa junior hockey team last year, doffed his pads for Air Force Blue yesterday after enlisting in the Royal Canadian Air Force as a radio mechanic. Hainsworth is the son of George Hainsworth, former National Hockey League star who shone in the nets of Montreal Canadiens and Toronto Maple Leafs.

Winter Activity

NEW YORK (AP)—Strange as it sounds, the near-zero weather has brought an abundance of activity to the tennis courts, softball fields and wading pools in New York City parks. The city's parks department has flooded more than 200 playground areas in the metropolitan district for the use of thousands of ice skaters.

Canadian Hockey

By the Canadian Press
Amateur Results Jan. 7

Ontario H. A. Senior A
Toronto Marlboros 5, Kingston 3.
Cape Breton League
Glace Bay 6, Sydney 4.
Saskatchewan Senior League
Regina 6, Yorkton 6 (overtime tie).
Moose Jaw 4, Saskatoon 3.
ABC Senior League
Kimberley 3, Trail 5.
Thunder Bay Senior
Fort William 5, Port Arthur 4 (overtime).
Saskatchewan Junior League
Regina 4, Moose Jaw 1.

Audy and Yates Lead

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 8 (AP)—Jules Audy and Cecil Yates held to their slim lead as contestants in the six-day bike race passed the 129th hour of competition today. The race ends at midnight tonight.

Peabody And Dudley Take More Honors

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Two of the country's outstanding football performers of 1941 took home today treasured trophies in recognition of their ability, awarded them by the Touchdown Club of Washington.

At the annual banquet held in the Willard Hotel ballroom here last night, the club's "Walter Camp" trophy awarded annually to the "Outstanding All-America Football Player," went to the University of Virginia's Bill Dudley, and the "Knute Rockne" trophy, awarded annually to the outstanding lineman, went to Endicott (Chub) Peabody II, of Harvard.

All-American Statesman

Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia, who was introduced by sports announcer Arch McDonald as an "All-American Statesman," made the presentation to Dudley with the expressed hope that "you continue to gain ground in all other ventures of life that you may enter."

Dr. H. C. Byrd, President of the University of Maryland, presented the Rockne trophy to Peabody, with the assertion that the awards were made to the young men "not only as distinguished football players, but more because they exemplified the resourcefulness which made America great and which is going to help keep it in the forefront of the world."

Chief Speaker

Head Coach Wallace Butts of the University of Georgia was the principal after-dinner speaker, entertaining the assembled football fans with anecdotes of his coaching career. He ended with the observation that "if we had had more of the spirit of football in the world, it wouldn't now be in the sorry fix it is today."

The Walter Camp trophy was awarded for the fourth time in the history of the club, which was organized in 1935, dedicated to the fostering of good sportsmanship and promotion of the best interests of American football. Previous winners were Texas Christian's David O'Brien in 1938; Iowa's Nile Clark Kinnick, Jr., in 1939, and Tom Harmon of Michigan in 1940.

The Rockne trophy previously went to Kenneth Kavanaugh of L. S. U. in 1939 and to Robert Lee Suffridge of Tennessee in 1940.

Bill Posedel Will Go Back to Navy

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Baseball and the Boston Braves are going to lose a sturdy pitcher and the U. S. Navy probably will welcome back an experienced hand in Bill Posedel any day now.

Posedel, wintering at Boyes Hot Springs, north of here, disclosed plans to rejoin the Navy, in which he served a two-year hitch. The husky right-hander recently was reclassified to 1A from 3A for the Army draft. He took his physical examination Tuesday.

After his war service is concluded, Posedel plans to try his hand at umpiring.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press
Results Jan. 7

American League
Cleveland 4, Providence 1.
American Association
Minneapolis 4, Fort Worth 2.
Eastern Amateur League
River Vale 4, Johnstown 3.
Baltimore 5, Atlantic City 3.
Boston 7, Washington 2.

Tonight's Schedule

National League
Detroit at Brooklyn.
Montreal at Chicago.
American League
Providence at Indianapolis.
New Haven at Washington.
American Association
St. Paul at Kansas City.
Omaha at Tulsa.

Shuttlecock

ATLANTA, Jan. 8 (AP)—W. J. Graham makes a nightly trip of about 150 miles to compete in the Atlanta Athletic Club's annual badminton tournament. Operator of an air school at Americus, Ga., he comes and goes each night in his plane, Graham was badminton champion in Pittsburgh in 1938.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press
Results Jan. 7

Yale 5, Queen's Victoria College (Brooklyn, N. Y.) 0.
Harvard 7, Williams 1.
Colgate 8, Hamilton 3.
Dartmouth 4, Boston University 3.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League
(Season Standing)

	W	L	T	Pts	G'ls For	G'ls Agst
Boston	18	5	3	39	132	82
Johnstown	16	7	4	36	112	89
New York	17	11	1	35	133	103
Washington	12	14	2	26	110	121
Baltimore	12	14	2	26	117	126
Atlantic City	7	19	0	14	103	151
River Vale	6	18	2	14	67	102

Walker Cup Standing
(First Half of Season)

Boston	18	5	3	39	132	82
Johnstown	15	7	4	34	106	87
New York	16	11	1	33	124	101
Washington	12	13	2	26	108	115
Baltimore	12	13	2	26	115	117
Atlantic City	7	19	0	14	103	151
River Vale	6	18	2	14	67	102

Results Jan. 7
Boston 7, Washington 2.
Baltimore 5, Atlantic City 3.
River Vale 5, Johnstown 3.

Baskets for Baskett

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 8 (AP)—One Arizona lad hit the basket for 20 points last night as the frosh defeated Gila Junior College, 59 to 47. His name was Ralph Baskett.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press
Result Jan. 7

Pennsylvania 51, Lehigh 34.

Members of Congress Go To Bat for Pro Baseball

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Members of Congress went to bat today for wartime continuance of professional baseball. They contended that the national pastime was a powerful factor in keeping high the country's morale, and should be kept going, even though some of the game's outstanding stars may be with the armed forces.

"It would be foolish to do otherwise," commented House Minority Leader Joseph Martin (R-Mass), who played shortstop on a semi-pro team in his home town of North Attleboro years ago. "Morale must be maintained."

While maintaining that no exceptions should be made for baseball players capable of military service, the Republican leader said that professional teams could provide good competition, as well as relaxation for the fans, by using players in the upper and lower age brackets.

Encourages Boys

"I'm for keeping it going," declared Rep. Edward A. Kelly (D) of Illinois. "It's a matter of morale and recreation. And by keeping pro ball going, we encourage amateur baseball, which in turn builds up bodies of our youngsters. And that's what we need today. Kelly, in days gone by, caught for Toledo in the American Association, and played in the Ohio State and Central leagues.

Rep. James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York, an All-American first baseman while at Yale, expressed belief that the caliber of big league competition would be reduced and that the farm systems would be stripped of many promising young players.

"But," he added, "I don't believe in draping the whole country in black. Certainly, professional baseball should be continued during the war. It encourages sports, helps preserve morale, and provides outdoor relaxation for thousands."

Game Has Place

"They may not play as good ball," said Rep. Walter C. Andrews (R) of New York, a Princeton football player in his college days and later head coach of his alma mater's eleven. "But what difference does that make?'

'Professional baseball has a place in the country, even in time of war. And I think that the example set by two of the game's greatest players, Sergeant Greenberg and Bob Feller, is a good thing for the country.

Hank Greenberg, slugging Detroit outfielder, recently re-enlisted in the Army after expiration of his year's training period, while Bob Feller, ace of the Cleveland mound staff, signed up for Navy duty with the hope that he would be able "to pitch a few strikes for Uncle Sam."

Cornell Five Invades N. E.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 8—When Cornell's basketball forces clash with Harvard at Cambridge this Friday evening, the Big Red will not only be making its first Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League appearance of the season but it will also be seeking to climb back into the win column after losing five-straight games.

After defeating Alfred and Penn State in the opening contests of the season, the Ithacans proceeded to lose to a veteran Niagara quintet at Ithaca; dropped hard-fought road contests to Toledo, Wayne, and Pitt within the short space of four days; and then lost to Syracuse in a close contest in Ithaca.

26th Varsity Game

Cornell and Harvard will meet for the 26th time in Friday night's engagement. The Big Red holds a one-game edge in the 25-game series which was inaugurated in 1901-1902. The Cantabs brought their series total to 12 victories last season when they eked out a 30-to-28 margin over the Cornellians and later in the season topped the Big Red 43 to 40.

Cornell has but two remaining veterans from last year's second place EIBL team in Bill Stewart and Sam Hunter.

Following the Harvard contest, the Big Red will stop off at New Haven on Saturday evening to play Yale in its second EIBL contest in as many days. This will be the 78th Cornell-Yale game—Cornell's oldest series—with the Cornellians holding the edge with 40 wins to the Bulldog's 37.

First Opponent

Yale was Cornell's first college basketball opponent when the two teams met way back in 1899 at Poughkeepsie. Since that time, the two schools have met every year with but three exceptions. Yale won the first game in 1899, 49 to 7, and Cornell failed to register a win until 1901-1902 when the Elis were defeated 24 to 14. Since 1937, Cornell has won eight-straight games, defeating Captain Cobb and company last season, 39 to 25, and 45 to 27. Capt. Charley Seelbach, Al Ingley, Tom Vogt, and Art Wightman saw action against the Big Red last season and will undoubtedly see action Saturday night in an effort to break the Big Red streak.

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The Home Forum

Log of an Afternoon

"It's A GOOD THING," Martha said, "to take an afternoon such as this, just to relax and do nothing."

I thought so, too. The beach was deserted, waves following one another across its steep apron, gulls and pelicans flying about over the kelp beyond them, sandpipers up the beach scurrying over the lace of foam which the waves left. How were we to know what sort of afternoon it would be?

* * *

The first log was rolling around in the water on the edge of the beach, as we started for the point. It rolled in, bobbled about a bit, and then retreated, in a game of tag, down the beach after every wave.

I should have passed it by if it hadn't taken that moment to get one of its ends settled on the sand, so the wave couldn't take it out. I caught it on the turn of the next wave, rolled it up the beach and up-ended it, surprised at its weight. It was fir, and no native of this beach. It looked as if it might be part of a pile, a mast, or a telephone pole; and its smell, even through the salt soaking it had received, brought me a picture of the Washington coasts, the belt of forest beyond. I did think it would be nice in my fireplace, but I certainly was not going to carry that weight across the dunes to my car.

We found a ball, and tossed it for the dog to retrieve; but, though she excitedly gave chase, this was not her afternoon to bring anything back.

"You should encourage her," I said to Martha, after she had failed to bring back even a short toss.

* * *

I stooped and thwacked her chest and ribs resoundingly, cuffed her affectionately about the ears, took her teeth in my hand and shook her head playfully. But she didn't bring my throw back, either. She lit on it, her front feet and nose throwing up a cloud of sand, snorted once or twice in a surprised manner at the sand, and stood looking at it until we came up.

"You only think she likes you to be rough," Martha said; "and we shouldn't throw it so far."

But her own toss, a few yards ahead on the sand, was no more successful. The dog gave up the game finally—as, indeed, we did, too—and went on about her personal excitements, sand fleas, and sandpipers, and whatever else could be ferociously rushed and then walked indifferently away from in a never-ending game of bluff.

The sky was almost mackerel, the patches even but thin, thrown high and far to the south, as a rain storm sometimes approaches above the lower layers of colder air. A wind had got in among the patches by the time we turned back, however, unsettling them as if a wild painter had tried his brush on the sky before putting it to his canvas. The sun began to sink across San Miguel; the clouds became in turn salmon and pink and red, then violet with edges of burnished gold.

* * *

I wasn't doing much watching: I had found the second log—

It gave promise of remaining behind as the first one had done; but, just as I reached it each time, it would sidle off after the wave. The thing became exasperating and I gave up and moved on.

"As soon as you're out of reach," Martha said, "it will walk up the shore unaided."

"Not this one," I answered.

But it did. It lay high and dry as I raced back; it only turned to roll down into the water as my hand was stretched forth to retrieve it. I was not to be thwarted now, and I took water over my shoes to get it. I rolled it high on the dry sand and left it. A higher tide would get it, or someone would take it away. A notion of getting them to my car crossed my thought once, like a light tuft of wind crossing water, and left about as much impression. But, when I looked back, Martha had turned it and was rolling it along the level beach with her foot.

"Of course, we couldn't get it to the car," she said, as I waited for her to come abreast of me.

"No," I said.

"Not even if I carried one end?" she asked.

"No," I said, "because you couldn't. Lift up one end and you'll see why."

She lifted the end up, awkwardly, but didn't look defeated. She set it down again and began to kick it along, thoughtfully.

In time I came to the third log. It was longer than either of the others, rolling up the beach exactly as they had done, then rolling down again.

"You might as well sit down," I said to Martha. "I'm going to play with this one a while."

"No," she answered, kicking her log along, "I like what I'm doing."

* * *

One of the best November sunsets I had ever seen went practically to waste as I watched the log, intent to dash in and retrieve it the moment it showed the slightest inclination to remain behind a wave. I looked up from my absorbed study after a while—how much longer I do not remember—to see Martha sitting on her log, five hundred yards up the beach. The dog was a dark speck, darting here and there, a quarter of a mile beyond. I wondered idly how long I should have to wait until the log came in. It didn't much matter; I was determined to get it—

Then I had it! A wave turned it sideways and I rushed in and threw one end up the beach. I was thoroughly wet in the process, but I didn't even notice it. Success was at hand. Winded but triumphant, a few minutes later, I walked on to where she and the dog were waiting.

"I think we might roll them across the dunes if we tried," she said when I came up.

I walked over the gray-green dunes to see if my car was near, hoping it would be half-a-mile one way or another, so I could tell her the job would have to be abandoned. But it was almost directly in front of me when I reached the crest of the dune. I rolled the first one, and she followed me with the one she had been rolling. They made a level path across the softer sand of the dunes, and we were not even careful to avoid the trailing carpets of mesembryanthemum. At the car, I up-ended the logs and shoved them in the back, pleased with the afternoon's work, equally pleased that it was over. The sunset had passed and the twilight was gray and soft and full of dampness.

"What," she asked then, "about the one you left on the sand?"

"It was so much bigger than these—" I offered. But she wasn't satisfied.

"Let's look at it again," she said.

* * *

It didn't look as big as I had remembered it, when we came up beside it. Her glance was contemptuous. I could see she thought it wasn't much more than a small stick of firewood. It was, in fact, nearly ten feet long, something over a foot in diameter, with enough of the Pacific Ocean in it to make it really redoubtable. Her look by now was off over my shoulder.

"There's another one over there in the sand," she said. "It looks as if it might be quite dry, too. Why couldn't we—?"

We could. We did. The moon was out, and the dunes were grotesque shadows, when we finally climbed into the car and started back, all the logs safely lodged in my rear compartment. They would have to be split, of course, and sawed, and dried.

"I'm afraid I spoiled your afternoon," I said suddenly. "We were just going to walk the beach for a little exercise—"

"Oh, but we had our exercise," she said, "and such useful exercise. It's always the best."

I didn't answer. I knew, as she knew, that the value wasn't in the exercise. I shall not see these logs crackle on long winter evenings without thinking of the beach, and the dunes, the flying mist, the cold feel of the shore, the dog going possessed after a winging gull, the big waves rolling in and the logs bobbling about in them at the lacy fringe, the neglected sunset. There was value enough.

STEPHEN CABARRUS

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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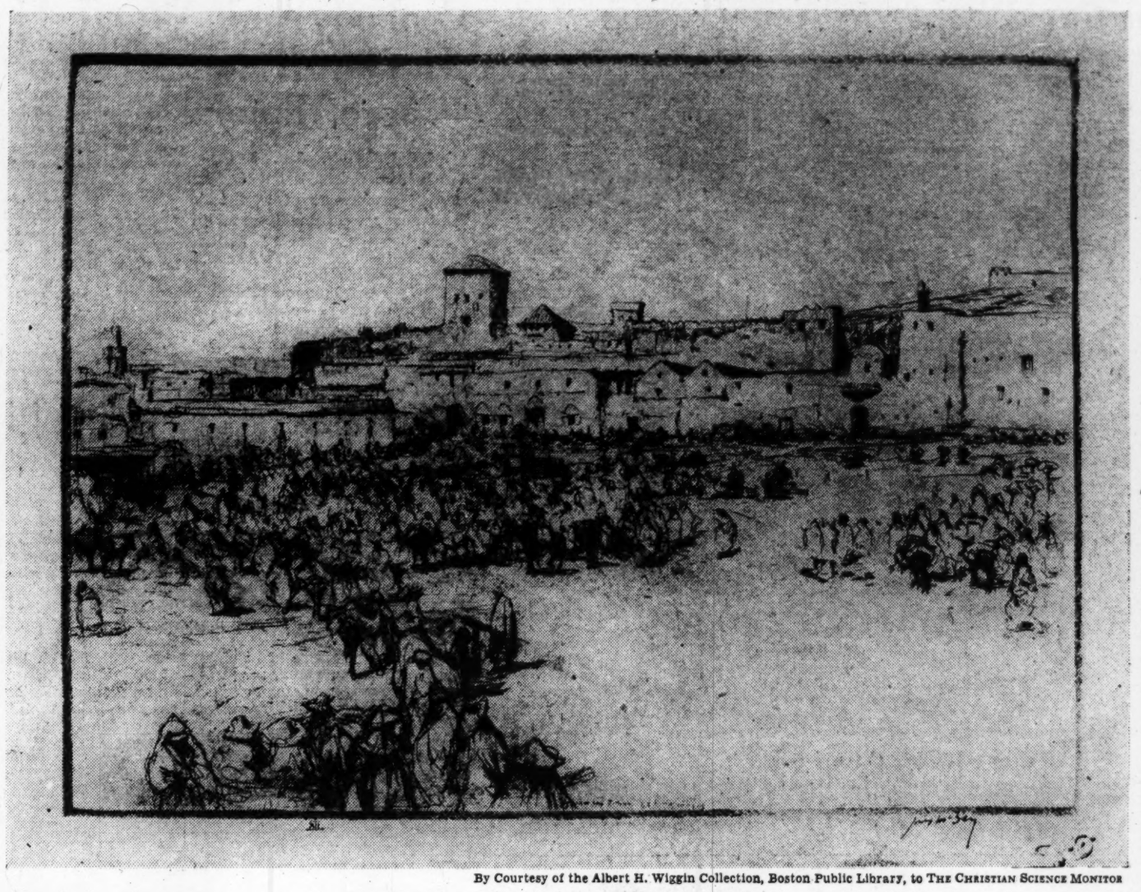

By Courtesy of the Albert H. Wiggin Collection, Boston Public Library, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"EL SOKO": *An Etching by James McBey*

THE NAME OF James McBey ranks with the foremost of contemporary graphic artists. Born in a small fishing village on the coast of Aberdeen, he found, still in his childhood, that he wanted most to draw and etch. He commenced with makeshift tools. From a plumber he purchased a sheet of copper which he polished and grounded with wax. He drew a scene on the surface with a darning needle. The biting for the etched process he accomplished with nitric acid, while the problem of printing from the plate he solved by sending both plate and paper through a domestic, wooden-rollered mangle. The print thus made was recently shown at the Boston Public Library.

Spiritual Values

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE DISCIPLES of Christ Jesus, having drawn his attention to the beautiful buildings of the temple at Jerusalem, were informed by their Master (Mark 13:2), "Seest thou these great buildings? there shall not be left one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down." Desiring to understand this saying of Christ Jesus, they inquired of him (13:4), "When shall these things be?" In his explanation to them he said, in part (13:31), "Heaven and earth shall pass away: but my words shall not pass away." The Master made a clear distinction between material values, which are limited and perishable, and spiritual reality, which alone is indestructible and everlasting.

In our age we have witnessed the destruction of many valued ancient and modern structures with utter disregard for the lives, rights, and possessions of others. In many instances there has not been left "one stone upon another." Christ Jesus' words, however, have not perished, and never will perish; they remain to comfort and support those who accept the truth he preached and demonstrated, revealing God as Love, Truth, and Life. The truth he taught not only can be utilized under all circumstances and conditions, but, being spiritual, is unassailable by evil or so-called material forces.

"The Scriptures imply that God is All-in-all. From this it follows that nothing possesses reality nor existence except the divine Mind and His ideas," writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 331 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." This fact Mrs. Eddy herself proved to be true when she was deprived of all material aid. Like the Master, she turned to God alone and found existence to be spiritual. This spiritual sense of being, when understood, brings harmony into our present daily experience; it brings rightful occupation, loving companionship, and true neighborliness.

Thousands of people in the world today have lost their material possessions. They have been deprived of home, family, rightful nutriment, and, in many instances, freedom of speech and action. But those who look to God are being sustained in this trying period by the spiritual values which have replaced their former dependence on material possessions. They find themselves under the care of God, who is good, omnipotent and omnipresent. Looking away from the evidences before the physical senses, they foresee the joy of liberation from material domination.

It is not, however, necessary for us to learn the lesson of God's goodness and love through privation. Christ Jesus taught and demonstrated his understanding of spiritual reality in liberating those who sought him from the erroneous belief that there is a power apart from God, good. Through accepting his teaching that God, divine Mind, alone exists and has power, his followers did many wonderful works. A number of these instances of spiritual healing are recorded in the Bible, showing that the power of God delivers men from disease, oppression, and so-called enemies.

Students of Christian Science, by their study of the Bible in conjunction with the Christian Science textbook, are finding in their own lives comfort and help through the spiritual truths contained therein. Many students of Christian Science are today in situations of great privation and hardship, but despite the difficulties in which they find themselves, they are full of hope and confidence. Because they are fed and comforted by the spiritual truths which keep thought above the evidence of the mortal senses, they do not feel bitterness and self-pity. They adhere to the Scriptural command (Matthew 4:10), "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve."

It is recorded of the Master, after he had rejected the false suggestions of the devil, or evil, that "angels came and ministered unto him." In Science and Health (p. 581) Mrs. Eddy defines "angels" as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." When Truth is understood, the student of Christian Science experiences the protection and help of these "spiritual intuitions."

True values cannot be destroyed. The teachings of the Master, when understood in the light of Christian Science, bring health, strength, harmony, joy, hope in tribulation, courage in danger, steadfastness in conflict. The forces of evil, though they destroy those structures erected as evidences of civilization, of religious faith and devotion, cannot destroy the Word of Truth. The indestructible spiritual realities remain forever, for the Scriptures declare of the Christ, Truth (Luke 1:33), "Of his kingdom there shall be no end."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Geistige Werte

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS DIE JÜNGER Christi Jesu ihren Meister auf das herrliche Gebäude des Tempels zu Jerusalem aufmerksam gemacht hatten, erwiderte er (Mark. 13, 2): „Siehst du wohl allen diesen großen Bau? Nicht ein Stein wird auf dem andern bleiben, der nicht zerbrochen werde". Da sie diese Worte Christi Jesu verstehen wollten, fragten sie ihn (K. 13, 4): „Wann wird das alles geschehen?" In seiner Antwort erklärte er (K. 13, 31): „Himmel und Erde werden vergehen; meine Worte aber werden nicht vergehen". Der Meister unterschied klar zwischen materiellen Werten, die begrenzt und vergänglich sind, und der geistigen Wirklichkeit, die allein unzerstörbar und ewig ist.

In unserer Zeit sind viele wertvolle alte und neue Gebäude unter vollständiger Mißachtung des Lebens, der Rechte und des Besitzes anderer zerstört worden. In vielen Fällen ist nicht „ein Stein auf dem andern" geblieben. Aber Christi Jesu Worte sind nicht vergangen und werden nie vergehen. Sie bleiben und werden alle ermutigen und stützen, die die Wahrheit annehmen, die er predigte und bewies, indem er Gott als die Liebe, die Wahrheit und das Leben enthüllte. Die Wahrheit, die er lehrte, kann nicht nur unter allen Umständen und in allen Lagen nutzbar gemacht werden, sondern kann auch, da sie geistig ist, vom Bösen oder von sogenannten materiellen Kräften nicht angegriffen werden.

„Es erhellt aus der Heiligen Schrift, daß Gott Alles-in-allem ist. Hieraus folgt, daß nichts außer dem göttlichen Gemüt und Seinen Ideen Wirklichkeit oder Dasein besitzt", schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft auf Seite 331 ihres Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift". Mrs. Eddy bewies die Wahrheit dieser Tatsache, als es keine materielle Hilfe für sie gab. Wie der Meister wandte sie sich nur an Gott und fand, daß das Dasein geistig ist. Dieser geistige Sinn des Seins, wenn verstanden, bringt Harmonie in unsere gegenwärtige tägliche Erfahrung. Er bringt rechtmäßige Beschäftigung, liebevolle Kameradschaft und wahre Nachbarlichkeit.

Tausende in der Welt haben heute ihre materiellen Besitztümer verloren. Sie sind des Heims, der Familie, rechtmäßiger Ernährung und in vielen Fällen der Rede- und Handlungsfreiheit beraubt worden. Aber diejenigen, die auf Gott vertrauen, werden in dieser schweren Zeit durch die geistigen Werte gestützt, die ihren früheren Verlaß auf materielle Besitztümer ersetzt haben. Sie finden, daß Gott, der gut, allmächtig und allgegenwärtig ist, für sie sorgt. Indem sie sich vom Augenschein der körperlichen Sinne abwenden, sehen sie die Freude der Befreiung von materieller Beherrschung vorher.

Es ist aber nicht nötig, daß wir Gottes Güte und Liebe durch Entbehrung verstehen lernen. Christus Jesus lehrte und bewies sein Verständnis der geistigen Wirklichkeit, indem er diejenigen, die sich an ihn wandten, von dem falschen Glauben befreite, daß es eine von Gott, dem Guten, getrennte Macht gebe. Durch Annahme seiner Lehre, daß nur Gott, das göttliche Gemüt, besteht und Macht hat, taten seine Nachfolger viele wunderbare Werke. Eine Anzahl dieser Fälle geistiger Heilung sind in der Bibel berichtet, und sie zeigen, daß die Macht Gottes die Menschen von Krankheit, von Unterdrückung und von sogenannten Feinden befreit.

Die Christlichen Wissenschafter finden im eigenen Leben durch Forschen in der Bibel und im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch Ermutigung und Hilfe durch die darin enthaltenen geistigen Wahrheiten. Viele Christliche Wissenschafter befinden sich heute in einer Lage, in der sie große Entbehrung und Mühsal ertragen. Aber trotz der Schwierigkeiten, in denen sie sich befinden, sind sie voller Hoffnung und Vertrauen. Weil die geistigen Wahrheiten, die das Denken über dem Augenschein der sterblichen Sinne halten, sie nähren und ermutigen, empfinden sie keine Bitterkeit und kein Selbstbedauern. Sie halten sich an das Gebot der Bibel (Matth. 4, 10): „Du sollst anbeten Gott, deinen Herrn, und ihm allein dienen".

Es ist berichtet, daß, nachdem der Meister die falschen Anerbietungen des Teufels oder des Bösen zurückgewiesen hatte, „die Engel zu ihm traten und ihm dienten". In Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 581) definiert Mrs. Eddy „Engel" als „Gottes Gedanken, die zum Menschen kommen; geistige Eingebungen, die rein und vollkommen sind; die Inspiration der Güte, Reinheit und Unsterblichkeit, die allem Bösen, aller Sinnlichkeit und aller Sterblichkeit entgegenwirkt". Wenn der Christliche Wissenschafter die Wahrheit versteht, erfährt er den Schutz und die Hilfe dieser „geistigen Eingebungen".

Wahre Werte können nicht zerstört werden. Die Lehren des Meisters, wenn im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft verstanden, bringen Gesundheit, Stärke, Harmonie, Freude, Hoffnung in Trübsal, Mut in Gefahr, Standhaftigkeit im Kampf. Die Kräfte des Bösen mögen die Gebäude zerstören, die als Beweis der Zivilisation, religiösen Glaubens und religiöser Andacht errichtet sind; aber das Wort der Wahrheit können sie nicht zerstören. Die unzerstörbaren geistigen Wirklichkeiten bleiben ewig bestehen; denn die Heilige Schrift erklärt von dem Christus, der Wahrheit (Luk. 1, 33): „Seines Königreichs wird kein Ende sein".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

We Children Considered It Perfect

WE LIVED, as I have said, in a large ill-designed Rectory, with stables and outbuildings, originally built by a "Squarson." We children considered this rambling old house to be quite perfect. The waste of space involved by the making of long unnecessary corridors leading to nowhere in particular, was found by us ideal for playing hide-and-seek and for exercising our sturdy young limbs. Waxed linoleum, so much deplored by the supercilious, was delightful for sliding and tobogganing along the passages upstairs, as were the maddening little flights of steps leading from one level to another, which caused thrilling bumps when you reached them. . . .

That wide twisting staircase under the oriel window could, said some, be made such a feature of the house if the banisters of plain varnished deal and the handrail, stained to imitate mahogany, were swept away and replaced by something worthier. They little knew the joys of swift descent by little balanced bodies, nor of the robbers' cave under the curve of the stairs when you had crawled under, or around, various bicycles and other hidden junk. . . .

Near the front door was a square room sometimes known as the Parish Room, because it was here that Daddie presided over the village clothing club and interviewed any of his "old simples," as he affectionately called his poorer parishioners. Later it become our schoolroom, where a series of patient governesses tried to instil knowledge into the heads of children filled with only one idea—how best to contrive a quick escape into the garden.

Opening into the inner hall were the drawing-room and dining-room, both large and beautiful rooms; the former a gay and gracious room full of sunshine (when there was any), typical of Mummie, with low comfortable armchairs, Oriental china bowls filled with pot-pourri made from her own especial recipe, and a Broadwood piano. The chief charm of the room was its apsidal ending, cut by three long windows which opened directly on to green grass and rose-beds.

The dining-room was oblong, with long low windows in its south and west sides which also led into the garden. It was furnished in the handsome but heavy Early Victorian style, with a vast shining mahogany table, mahogany leather-seated chairs, and a huge sideboard with a mirror above it and cupboards below. Upon this were set silver-branched candelabra and a display of silver College cups, rowing and sports trophies. In a corner was an enormous sofa, the joy of our lives as children, for upon it we would roll about with Daddie who invented delightful games.—From "There's Rosemary . . . There's Rue . . ." by THE HONOURABLE LADY FORTESCUE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Snow Comes to the City

Now between me and the city stone
The skies give up their dream again.
I am lost, enchanted and alone,
In a whirl of crystal frost,
As fresh and welcome as an April rain,
As intricate and sharp as splintered stars—
Yet gentle where they lie—cold flake on flake
Under the city sky.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

A Great Master of Music

THERE IS ONE of the great masters of whom it may be said that he is the culmination of all that went before him, and the foundation of all that has come after him. To have this said truthfully of him, he must have been absolute master of his art technically, and to have filled his compositions so full of all that makes music great—inspiration and emotional power—that few have equalled him and none surpassed him. This one is *Johann Sebastian Bach*.

To be sure, the emotional side is not so well known as it ought to be, thanks to the pedantic way in which some of his works have been performed and taught; but not only have his works a highly emotional quality, but, like Beethoven and Wagner, a humorous side as well. . . .

Bach is known to the average person as a composer of fugues only—a fugue being a "composition in which one subject chases another and the whole chases the audience out." (Latin, *fuga*, means "flight.") The Fugue, in Bach's day, was, to be sure, the most highly organized form in which a single movement might be cast; the "Sonata-form" proper did not develop until after his death. Of Bach's entire output, however, less than one per cent is in that form! Yet the great fugues of Bach remain as masterpieces of inspiration—full of emotional quality, too, but how seldom are they played so! —From "Bach," in "Little Biographies," by WILLIAM H. HUMISTON. (New York: Breitkopf.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

X + Y + Z + P.H. = $56,000,000,000 ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

President Roosevelt's message to Congress this week bore many earmarks of his long evenings with Prime Minister Churchill and Lord Beaverbrook.

This does not detract from the President's audacious vision. It is a reflection of his willingness and ability to draw from the collective counsel of the co-leaders of the United Nations.

The opinion in Washington is that by all reasonable standards Mr. Roosevelt's blueprint for democratic victory—185,000 airplanes, 120,000 tanks and 18,000,000 tons of merchant shipping in the next 24 months—is extravagant and impracticable.

But there is no doubt any more that "reasonable" measures are not sufficient to win this war and it is clear that the bold leadership which characterizes the President's "fantastic" program ($56,000,000,000 in metal in the next fiscal year) stems from Mr. Churchill's experienced judgment of what needs to be done and Mr. Roosevelt's imaginative judgment of what can be done. That's a good combination.

The President has frankly told correspondents that the counsel of Prime Minister Churchill and Lord Beaverbrook was a main factor in lifting American production sights to new and higher levels, and it was undoubtedly Mr. Churchill's knowledge that the President had agreed to this which caused him to say that the main Allied problem of the future would not be where to allocate supplies but how to get them there.

Three Leaps and Three Reasons

The fact is that America's $56,000,000,000 production program reached that figure in three main leaps and for three reasons—this on the authority of Mr. Roosevelt himself. Six weeks ago it stood at about 20 per cent of the national income, or $20,000,000,000 yearly. It was on the tragic day of Dec. 7 the less timid counsellors of the White House brought to the President a program they feared would stagger him.

Mr. Roosevelt on that occasion asked his production advisers if that program hadn't been devised prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor. They said yes. He said to take it back and devise it again. This, as he explained to reporters later, was Y added to X—the latter being the program before P. H.

But when they came back again Mr. Churchill and Lord Beaverbrook had been at the White House for some days and, as Mr. Roosevelt put it, the British visitors became Z, the war program became X Y and Z and, as the President disclosed in his budget yesterday, XYZ became $56,000,000,000 and this $56,000,000,000 is to become bombers, battleships, tanks and ships in 1942 and 1943.

The accomplishment of this unreasonable and practicable objective means that the Axis will have pitted against it for the first time overwhelming superiority of mechanized force. Mr. Churchill told the American Congress that whenever the Axis has been opposed by mechanical equality the tide of battle has gone with the Allies. These two statements belong together. They constitute the basis of the President's assurance to Congress that victory is certain.

The President declined to indulge in any easy prophecy of when victory can be expected. Mr. Churchill has been equally circumspect and the reason is that they know that to plan for a quick victory and an easy one is to court a delayed victory and a harder one; that, on the contrary, to prepare for a long war is the only means of earning a shorter one.

Total Effort to Achieve Total Success

The message to Congress this week laid down the framework of a long war and a hard one. It envisaged a total effort to achieve a total success.

And in describing total success Mr. Roosevelt in this address, as in every speech he has delivered on the war, saw the winning of the future peace as the only adequate motive for determining to win the present war. It is a key to the President's statesmanship that he has never given the country a major report on the war since 1939 that he hasn't gone the full distance in visioning a peace worth fighting for and worth securing.

Ordinarily it might not seem necessary to dwell so insistently on the kind of peace and the kind of organization necessary to preserve the peace, were it not for the fact that it is now twice in the same generation that free men are being called upon to fight a war to end war. It was for this reason that the President said to Congress and to the world:

"We shall not stop short of these objectives to establish the Christian freedoms. Nor shall we be satisfied merely to gain them and then call it a day. I know that I speak for the American people and I have good reason to believe that I speak for all the other peoples who fight with us when I say that this time we are determined not only to win the war but also to maintain the security of the peace that will follow."

America and Britain have now learned that war never ends war, that it is only what follows war that determines whether war is to come again. Mr. Churchill, in effect, said to Congress two weeks ago and Mr. Roosevelt said it again this week that the only isolation against future war is co-operation in the future peace.

That proposition stands as the greatest issue before the world today.

The Country Speaks: New York

Care Needed in Cases of Japanese ..... ***By William H. Stringer***

Two incidents in the treatment of enemy aliens were related here this week—incidents poles apart in American behavior.

The first concerned a Japanese restaurant in mid-town Manhattan. After the Pearl Harbor attack, passers-by smashed its windows and destroyed some of its furnishings. When they were finally repaired, and despite an occasional police guard, indignant Filipinos succeeded in re-smashing the windows. The restaurant remained closed.

The second incident concerns a Japanese national, a physician, whose children attend the public schools. When he was interned, local school authorities wrote to or otherwise communicated with the teachers of these children and with parents of other pupils in their classes. They pointed out that the pupils were American citizens and deserved treatment as such. The children, unmolested, have been able to remain happily at school.

Thoughtlessness and Thoughtfulness

Such happenings, according to public and church officials here, show the exact difference between thoughtlessness and thoughtfulness where aliens are concerned.

The twin stories point up the effort that church groups here—the Foreign Missions Conference, the Home Missions Council and the Federal Council of Churches through its aptly-named Department of International Justice and Goodwill—are making to ease the lot of Japanese in America, both the 47,000 who are Nipponese subjects and the 80,000, mostly second generation, who are American citizens.

These church groups hold that there is no excuse for Americans to "vent their spleen" for the treachery at Pearl Harbor on a defenseless minority. They hold with Ugo Carusi, executive assistant to Attorney General Francis Biddle, that persons who "like to display their Americanism by smearing shop windows or making insulting remarks in public about persons of foreign birth" are performing deeds "only slightly less reprehensible than those of saboteurs and spies."

They further contend that their contacts with Japanese Christian groups on both the East and West coasts, enable them to say with certainty that the big majority of Nipponese in the United States are thoroughly identified with American interests, are patriotic and could not fit into Japanese life or thinking if they went back home. Yet they add, many of these have lost their jobs, have had to close their businesses through lack of trade, and have been otherwise discriminated against.

To remedy matters, these church groups have embarked on an active, day-in-day-out aid program. They are calling on Japanese families where relatives have been interned, including families whose relatives are on Ellis Island. They are asking employers who have dismissed Japanese workers merely because they looked Japanese to rehire such workers. They are ready to furnish character witnesses when aliens step before hearing boards.

These committees report that Americans are, generally speaking, thoroughly responsive and cooperative, ready to take the thoughtful viewpoint whenever appealed to. All that is necessary, they say, is that the appeal to thoughtfulness be made.

They cite, as absence of such appeal, cartoons which appeared recently in New York newspapers and which, although in humorous vein, depicted Americans chopping down Japanese cherry trees in Washington and smashing Japanese art with relish. Those who feel a zeal to destroy Japanese works, they suggest can do this most patriotically by enlisting for military duty.

A Job for F. B. I. Men

Of course, New York City, which saw the headquarters of an ambitious and dangerous Nazi spy ring uncovered in its very midst, has reason to be alert to the menace of enemy aliens who are truly "enemy." Any suspicious circumstances, according to Attorney General Biddle, should be transmitted at once to local or field offices of the F. B. I.

Mr. Biddle has also pointed out, however, that employers who discharge aliens because of their names or appearance alone, may find these "foreigners" have sons serving in the Army or Navy.

While not minimizing the treachery at Pearl Harbor and the ruthlessness over Manila, civil and church officials here contend that if Americans, because of these acts, discriminate against those who had no part in the evil, they are stirring disunity, causing needless misery and—when they label all Japanese as treacherous—postponing the cause of world brotherhood.

To Change the Subject:

All in the Bag ..... ***By Jessie Ash Arndt***

Underarm bags are popular this season. Perhaps you found one beneath your Christmas tree and are now carrying it with a neat and modest assortment of "contents" plus a New Year's resolution to keep it looking just as it does now?

I'm still carrying the one I had before Christmas. An inventory shows that it contains a handkerchief, billfold, checkbook, key case, two pencils, one fountain pen, a notebook, calendar, two coin purses, a cosmetics case holding a compact, lipstick, comb, eyebrow brush and mirror; three letters and six cards and miscellaneous papers with notes on them.

I made the inventory because of having discovered among my acquaintances the one-woman-in-a-thousand. She shops from store to store to find a bag SMALL enough for her and then her things rattle around in it.

To one who never sees the bottom of a handbag from the time the original tissue paper is removed from it to the end of its career, this woman is a marvel. What does she carry in her bag?—It's simple. She told me without even looking inside: An automobile license, billfold, garden variety of pencil, handkerchief, house key in her change purse and, in a special little pocket of the bag, two membership cards, a small calendar, a few sheets of paper and calling cards. Oh yes, she was just leaving for a trip to Washington, and had given space in her bag to a letter from the hotel saying a room had been reserved for her.

I suspected that had rooms not been at such a premium in the Capital, that letter would never have been harbored in the bag's exclusive depths.

This woman, by the way, holds a responsible secretarial position. Her sister, who holds an equally responsible position in another field, says the orderly bag signifies orderly thinking which characterizes her sister.

Her own bag, she admits, does not fall under that classification. I admire this friend and it was with reluctance that I pressed her to reveal her own bag's contents. But, having launched on serious research in the forgotten depths of handbags—properly supervised research, I hasten to add—I felt obliged to push it to a satisfactory conclusion.

Her bag was not like her sister's. She had spoken truly. First of all it was not the smallest she could buy. It had two compartments and both bulged roundly. In one were perfume, comb, mirror, lipstick, compact, clippings, a publicity folder, notice of a club meeting, circular, clipping of a Dorothy Thompson column (good article so she kept it), invitation to another club meeting, unused postcard with picture of a hotel where she stayed the last time she was in New York (pretty picture so she kept it), 14 letters (she intends to answer them soon), receipted bill (she threw that away), envelope containing three sharp pencils; handkerchief, slip of paper containing addresses.

In the other side were a flashlight (new, due to civilian defense), colored picture of her home (she likes to look at it occasionally), scribbled addresses on pieces of paper, dog-eared calendar, car registration, two department store identification cards, billfold and a zipper pocket with miscellaneous other treasures.

I regarded the contents thoughtfully. Maybe it did not reveal as orderly a person as her sister but certainly one whose thought dwelt affectionately on persons and places of which she carried little reminders with her.

I decided the insides of handbags told rather pleasant little stories of their owners. . . . Long ones sometimes but always revealing ones.

Warfare on Skis: Army Adopts the West's Method

Technique of hiking and backpacking held most feasible for winter defense of nation.

By Nate White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

The West's system of ski-mountaineering, a combination of cross-country hiking on skis and backpacking for as much as two weeks away from base in the snow, has been adopted by the United States Army as the most feasible in the world for winter warfare which would involve defense of North America.

This was disclosed in a timely survey by members of The Commonwealth Club of California on the question, "How can winter sports best serve national defense?"

Bestor Robinson, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Equipment and Technique for Winter Warfare of the National Ski Association, declared that the United States and not Finland, Russia, or Germany was assuming world leadership in winter warfare technique. Even Switzerland's famed ski troops do not use a system suitable for large-scale military mobility over a broad territory, the Club was told.

Born of 'Laziness'

What Western skiers developed which is so highly valuable to the Army is the technique of backpacking so essential in the High Sierra country because bases of supplies are sometimes far distant. "Sheer laziness" compelled Western skiers to develop the system, Mr. Robinson declared. He explained that skiers had experimented with gadgets to secure lighter loads in their packs even to the extent of "drilling holes in tooth-brush handles to lighten the weight."

Today the typical western ski-pack weighs 14 pounds plus two pounds for each man-day of food. This weight is sufficiently small to enable the Army to add necessary military equipment to a skier's pack. It is estimated a skier can carry 40 pounds or more on his back, including down-lined sleeping bags, conversion tent, a stove which weighs one pound, and personal effects.

Western skiers learned that a pack strapped to their shoulders could exhaust them easily. Consequently a pack rack was developed which places the main load of the pack on the skier's legs and not on his shoulders. This rack has been adopted by the Army, the Club learned, and changes are being worked out so that the rack can be converted into a rescue sled when necessary.

Instead of company mess, necessitating large mobile cooking units, the Army has decided to equip two to four men in a ski unit so that they can prepare their own food. The small-type stove which burns low-grade oil and can be set up and ignited in 15 seconds in low temperatures is supposed to bring two quarts of water to the boiling point in 10 minutes. When not in use it occupies a place in the pack only four inches deep and 6½ inches across.

Distances Too Great

Swiss and other European systems of ski warfare are based on accessible supplies and shelters, the Club report pointed out. Huts and barns are used for shelter for ski troops, for supplies, and company mess. Difficulty with this method in the United States is the problem of supply where distances are great. It was pointed out that in the northern wastes of North America's Arctic region there were wide expanses of territory which depended upon ski troops for defense where supply lines were impossible.

Dog-teams for supplying ski troops are not efficient, the Club heard, because they can only go in flat or gently rolling terrain and because "there are not enough dogs in the world" to supply the needs of a North American ski army. The Himalayan mountain technique of two to six relays for supplies and communications is not considered efficient by the Army, it was stated, because of the time wasted in carrying messages back and forth to relay stations. In fast-moving warfare only confusion could result.

"Only in California and in the Western ranges has there been any noteworthy development of a technique for camping day after day on snow, without relays, dog teams, or planes for supply purposes. The General Staff has now determined that this Western technique will serve as a basis for ski and snowshoe troops," the Club report stated.

At present the great number of downhill skiers in the United States are of no effective use to the Army, the Club report stated. Only cross-country skiers are of use to the Army. It was described how the Canadian Army Ski School used instructors who understood cross-country skiing and that stunt or downhill skiers were ineffective for this purpose. The United States Army, it was said, has adopted ski-mountaineering tests developed by California's Sierra Club which are the tests adopted by the National Ski Association. These tests require:

1. That one be a third-class skier, understanding ski mechanics sufficiently so his christies, stem turns, side slipping, uphill climbing, and downhill running are fluent, steady, and show self-reliance.

2. Knowledge of first-aid as practiced by the Red Cross, with emphasis on rescue technique, especially in freezing temperatures.

3. Use of topographic maps and compass.

4. Understand principles of snowcraft in order to avoid dangers of avalanches.

5. Know how to camp in snow in any weather and how to carry equipment.

6. Know how to use equipment.

7. Know how to climb and descend rough terrain on skis.

8. Skier must demonstrate ability in great variety of snows on rough terrain.

Presenting a recommended program of civilian-Army co-ordination, the Club members proposed:

1. Use of touring, ski, and mountaineering tests.

2. Army research in good, lightweight ski and snowshoe camping equipment with the equipment being made available to the proper civilian organizations, much as ammunition and manuals are made available by the Army to members of the National Rifle Association.

3. Civilian research on lightweight equipment with enough military background to meet Army requirements.

4. Development by Army in its system of some form of civilian advisory research groups to assure receptivity of intelligent research.

5. Support by administrators of Government lands in developing necessary facilities for the co-ordinated civilian Army program, namely, huts and trails.

6. Inclusion within the Army of the necessary reserve organization so that ski and other mountaineers who have sought mountain training as recreation can serve as a nucleus for mountain troops.

Incidentally the Californians claimed that the earliest recorded downhill racing on skis occurred in California in the 1850's, "antedating Europe by 20 years." Exploits of "Snowshoe Thompson," who carried mail across the Donner Pass in the days of early California are well known. He used both snowshoes and skis.

Pictures by Wide World

Ski Patrol: Up in the Snowbound Western Mountains, Uncle Sam Is Training Crack Mountain Divisions

These Picked Men Are Developing the Speed of Wind

Snapshot During Training by Expert Mountaineers and Skiers

By a Staff Artist

Philadelphia Opera in Boston Bow—Ballet, Theater, and Art News

'The Marriage of Figaro' Is Presented in English

By L. A. Sloper

The Philadelphia Opera Company made its Boston bow at the Opera House last night, presenting "The Marriage of Figaro" in English.

This is the newest of a number of opera companies that have originated in the musically active town of Philadelphia in the last two decades. It is a youthful group, which emphasizes the theatrical values of opera, without neglecting the musical aspect. In the effort to bring opera to the large public, it charges moderate theater prices, and presents all its productions in English.

The Boston inaugural was auspicious. Without going into the general subject of opera in English, it may be said that in the case of "Figaro" at all events there is a definite gain from the use of the vernacular. This was evident last night in the delighted response of the large audience to the humor of the text. It is one thing to have a good general idea of the action; it is another to be able to follow it word for word.

* * *

The translation, by Sylvan Levin, musical director of the company, is in good American English. Mr. Levin is an American-trained musician, a protégé of Leopold Stokowski, and the American turn of speech is native to him. Seldom does he lapse into the usual libretto formulas. If purists are shocked by Americanisms like "Take it easy," they may be reminded that such an expression is in the vein of the play, and probably produces precisely the effect that was given to its original audiences.

In line with the company's policy, the settings, on a reduced stage, were attractive, and the action, directed by Hans Wohlmuth, was lively and dramatically effective. The costumes, though they may have been inexpensive, were fresh, and presented a sumptuous appearance.

* * *

Although the emphasis was on the theatrical side, the production was musically meritorious, too. It would be unreasonable to expect from these young performers the complete realization of the traditional Mozart style, but they did very well indeed. Mr. Levin conducted with skill the company's own orchestra, which was a notable improvement on the local agglomeration of instrumentalists usually employed by traveling companies. If he did not reveal all the subtleties of the score, he did secure precision and a degree of expressiveness.

Among the singing-actors, there were several excellent voices, notably those of Robert Gay, Frances Greer, and Howard Vanderburg. From the viewpoint of acting, Mr. Gay was an ingratiating Figaro, and Miss Greer a captivating Susanna. Mr. Vanderburg, the Count Almaviva, was more satisfactory vocally than dramatically. Brenda Lewis' Countess used a method of tone production which impaired the effectiveness of what seemed to be a good natural mezzo-soprano. In contrast to most of the company, her enunciation was not very clear, either.

In pursuance of the company's custom of using male singers for male parts, William Hess assumed the role of Cherubino. While there is much to be said for the general policy, it did not work out quite so well as might have been expected in this instance. Mr. Hess sang moderately well, and did his best to give Cherubino the proper boyish charm; but it seems to be more difficult for a man than for a girl to represent boyish charm. The other roles were competently filled. The audience applauded cordially throughout.

'The Marriage of Figaro'

Boston Opera House—The Philadelphia Opera Company in "The Marriage of Figaro," music by Mozart, libretto by Da Ponte after the comedy by Beaumarchais, English translation by Sylvan Levin. Evening of Jan. 8, 1942. The cast:

The Countess	Brenda Lewis
Count Almaviva	Howard Vanderburg
Susanna	Frances Greer
Figaro	Robert Gay
Cherubino	William Hess
Marcellina	Gabrielle Hunt
Bartolo	Joseph Luts
Don Basilo	John Toms
Barbarina	Rose Nadel
Antonio	David Brooks
Don Curzio	Richard Deneau
Two Young Girls,	Frances Gayer, Helen Stupp
Conductor	Sylvan Levin
Stage Director	Hans Wohlmuth

Ross Hertz — Coburn Goodwin — Lois Hall — Owen Davis, Jr.

In "Mr. and Mrs. North" now at the Plymouth Theater

Three New Englanders Exhibit At the Grace Horne Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

Russell Cheney, Clay Bartlett and L. Gerard Paine, a trio of New Englanders, are exhibiting at the Grace Horne Galleries 270 Dartmouth Street.

This is as pleasant a display as we have seen this season. Here are three Americans who ply the brush with seriousness, intelligence, and enthusiasm. All three paint the environment with which they are familiar, yet each has his moments of inwardness or caprice. Apparent in the pictures is a desire to express feeling, to formulate ideas, to contrive moods, to enlarge upon those moments of experience when objects, places, and people seem imbued with some special distinction.

Russell Cheney's pictures show heightened moments of response to a number of subjects: the prevailing cool grays of a snow scene, a handful of garden tools, the urgent, striving character of growing plants. He finds the contours of an old New England church, a tree, a hay wagon, a horizon, a blossom. He is an expressionist, quickening patterns with a personal exhilaration. He and his fellow-exhibitor, Clay Bartlett, have been inspired by painters of the Parisian vanguard. But they carry on in an individual and responsible way. Both can make a clear statement of fact, and, at the same time, devise a decorative or expressive pattern.

Mr. Bartlett paints in oil and aquarelle. His style varies with subject and mood. He is most diffident in painting flowers, giving exotic blossoms carefully limned shapes. The "Roman Forum" is anything, but a gray reminder of times past, but rather a stirring panorama. The ruins come alive under Mr. Bartlett's brush. He does trumpet blast his color at times only to mute it on other occasions. He is unpredictable, sometimes taking a provincial turn, especially when he is in a narrative mood. There is something flavorsome and piquant about his pictures which never lapse in disciplinary responsibility, even in their most whimsical moments.

L. Gerard Paine has come along with marked strides. His water colors are painted with a broad, fluid brush which becomes meticulous when the occasion requires. In scenic views Mr. Paine is allusive, painting the mountains and valleys and cloud formations in a summary manner. When he treats subjects at closer range, however, he is unafraid of detail and his handling of old buildings, farmhouses, deserted factories, and industrial construction exhibits keen observation.

This exhibit will continue through Jan. 24.

* * *

Musical Instruments

Currently on view at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is an exhibition of Musical Instruments in Prints. The instruments are described in illuminating labels composed by David Ingraham of the Museum staff.

It is natural to find musical performance portrayed in graphic art, particularly pictures of past centuries. The subjects related to religious ceremonials, to pastimes, and amusements. In those years too music and figurative art seemed to have had a good deal more in common than they do in our own time. Printmakers were given to narrative and description; they were also eager to display their cultivated draughtsmanship in clearly defined portrayals of objects. They served a valuable historical function in recording the shapes of musical instruments and the characteristic manner in which they were handled by performers. In the museum prints we see the ancestors of contemporary musical instruments and we realize what changes have been made, how instruments have become larger, more complex as they serve the more strenuous demands of elaborated musical composition.

In the museum display we see a drummer of H. S. Beham, a bagpiper by Dürer; we see the harp of smaller dimension in a very early etching of "David Playing Before Saul." There are portrayed performers on the guitar, hurdy-gurdy (mechanized fiddle), recorder, flute and rebec (forebear of our violin). Hogarth's "The Enraged Musician" is a piquant commentary on the relation between salon musicians and irrepressible, irrepressible music makers of the streets.

Sokolow Lecture Postponed

The lecture which Anna Sokolow was to have given tonight at the Senia Russakoff School of Dance, 431 Boylston Street, has been postponed to next Thursday evening, Jan. 15.

Ballet Theater 'Russe'

Ballet Theater, the three-seasons-old American company which is to make its first Boston appearance in five performances at the Opera House, Jan. 21-24, has undergone considerable reorganization and changed somewhat in character since its initial success at New York's Center Theater in January, 1940.

At that time it had an American wing, headed by the clever American dancers and choreographers, Eugene Loring and Agnes de Mille. It had also a negro section, a Spanish section, an English section, and so on. Its aim was to present a living gallery of the international art of ballet from the all but prehistoric "La Fille Mal Gardée," through the classics, to contemporary, more experimental works.

But now the company in personnel and policy has taken on a decidedly Russian flavor. Two of the principal dancers, Alicia Markova and Anton Dolin, are English, but Russian-trained, that is, their experience has been largely within the fold of Russian ballet; their early teachers were Russian; they danced in Diaghileff's company in its latter days, and though they formed and sustained their own company in England for several years, presenting some modern works, they are versed chiefly in the Russian repertoire. Irina Baronova, who has been a favorite ballerina in both Russian companies, de Basil's and Massine's, joined Ballet Theater last summer, when her husband, Gerald Sevastianoff, became general manager. Vania Psota, a Czechoslovakian, who toured the United States with the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo when it was a single unit, is the new company's régisseur. Antal Dorati, formerly with the Original Ballet Russe, is musical director.

Others who have left one or the other of the two Russian companies for Ballet Theater are: Rosella Hightower, Jeannette Lauret, Sono Osato, George Skibine, Simon Semenoff, Yura Lazovsky, Ian Gibson, Nina Popova, Galina Razoumova, Nicolas Orloff, and Borislav Runanine.

Americans remaining from the first or second seasons, in some cases both, are: Karen Conrad, Lucia Chase, Annabelle Lyon, Miriam Golden, Jean Davidson, Muriel Bentley, Virginia Wilcox, Hubert Bland, Charles Dickson, Jerome Robbins, Richard Reed, and Donald Saddler; English, Antony Tudor, Hugh Laiing; and persons with miscellaneous foreign names, Mimi Gomber, Maria Karniloff, Nora Kaye, Dimitri Romanoff, Roszika Szabo; or so the cast stood during the New York engagement. Change is the constant of the ballet world, sometimes abrupt and without notice.

At that time newcomers listed were Margaret Banks, William John Cook, Jane Crenshaw, John Duane, Shirley Eckl, Barbara Fallis, Frank Hobi, Jean Hunt, Al Koon, Michael Krezner, Duncan MacGillivray, Wallace Seibert, and Hugh Skinner.

Among principals and coryphées at least, the balance of power would seem to be on the Russian side.

M. L.

Bruno Walter

Guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the concerts in Cambridge and Boston, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Jan. 15, 16, and 17.

'Out of My House'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

For their first production this season, Horton Foote has provided the American Actors Company with four new sketches about life in a Texas cotton town. These, he assembles under the title, "Out of My House," which will hold forth in the Humphrey-Weidman Studio Theater (108 west Sixteenth Street) every night through Wednesday. Mary Hunter has, as usual, supervised the production, but she has directed only the final episode. The first and third were staged by Mr. Foote, and the second, by Jane Rose. Joseph Anthony's settings are excellent for their efficiency as well as for their contribution to the atmosphere. There was new evidence of creative effort in acting, writing, and production.

"Out of My House" is a less satisfying drama than Mr. Foote's "Texas Town" of last season. It is uneven by extremes but the overwriting in scenes two and three is matched by snatches of authentic atmosphere building in scene one, by the casual conversations with which the episodes are linked together, and by a climax in which dramatic effect, feeling, and thought are fused. Along the way, some of the language seems tougher than need be for realism.

"Out of My House" opens in Tell's Allnite Restaurant, which supplies the opportunity for Mr. Foote's characters to expose variously their decay, uphappiness, snobbery, dreams, bitterness, and heartache. The scene has moments that are by turns awkward and effective.

The second scene, "Celebration," shows a brother and sister, Babe and Sonny Mavis, being entertained by their elder sister, Red Mavis, a sort of Scarlett O'Hara. As Red, Nancy Milroy displays a restless energy which makes one hope she may be seen under other conditions.

Scene III, "The Girls," is a farcical vaudeville skit in which two sisters try to introduce their new and overhearty sister-in-law to a rich aunt without offending that tyrant and being cut out of her will. Some revivalist business, like the rest of the scene, is overdone. Gertrude Corey and Mary Hunter as the sisters and Beulah Weil as a cousin make some amusement. Virginia Girvin's ample negro maid is a gem.

In the last and best of the scenes, Mr. Foote introduces the family of Jack Weems (from scene 1) whose bitterness and rebellion are given purpose by the advice of his grandfather. It is the grandfather's and Mr. Foote's contention that, since Americans can no longer solve their problems by exploiting one section of land—and their fellow Americans—and then moving to a new patch, they are now forced to find a belated common solution to their common problems.

With the best writing comes the best acting. Jeanne Tufts does an extraordinarily good job as the mother of this household—a tired, sad woman. Thomas Hughes gives an intelligent and reflective performance as the embittered but dauntless grandfather. Casey Walters as the brother who is willing to take success where he can find it, and William Hare as the rebel are effective. The American Actors Company is doing a good job.

Plays in Prospect

Hedda Gabler—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Jan. 19. Adaptation of Ibsen's play by Ethel Borden and Mary Cass Canfield, presented by Luther Greene with a cast headed by the Greek actress, Katina Paxinou, making her American debut in the title role. Among the other players will be Karen Morley, Ralph Forbes, Cecil Humphreys, Margaret Wycherly and Octavia Kenmore. For one week. The production is in preparation for New York.

Solitaire — At the Shubert beginning Friday, Jan. 23. New play by John Van Druten deriving from novel of the same name by Edwin Corle. Players include Victor Kilian, Patricia Hitchcock (daughter of the English film director), Ben Smith, Sally Bates, Frederic Tozere, Howard Smith, Tony Albert, Harry Gresham, Anna Franklin, and Joan McSweeney. Production is being staged by Dudley Digges and will be presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. For 10 days' engagement in route to New York.

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A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
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Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
GARY COOPER, BARBARA STANWYCK in "Ball of Fire"
CO-FEATURE
"Obliging Young Lady" with JOAN CARROLL • EDMOND O'BRIEN

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Mickey ROONEY • Judy GARLAND
"BABES ON BROADWAY"
Plus: "Miss Polly" with Zasu Pitts

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NOW
ERROL FLYNN • OLIVIA DeHAVILLAND
'They Died With Their Boots On'
Plus "THE BODY DISAPPEARS"

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Claudette COLBERT • John PAYNE
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Myrna LOY • William POWELL
"SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN"
Plus "TARGET FOR TONIGHT"

BOSTON (STAGE)

PLYMOUTH • TONIGHT, 8:30
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30
Mr. and Mrs. North
A Mystery Comedy by Owen Davis
With Personal Appearance of LOIS HALL—OWEN DAVIS, JR.
Evgs. 55c-$2.75: Pop. Mats. Thur. & Sat. 55c-$1.65

SHUBERT—HELD OVER UNTIL SAT. JAN. 17
Seats for Next Week on Sale Now
GEORGE GERSHWIN'S IMMORTAL
PORGY and BESS
with TODD DUNCAN and ANNE BROWN
Orchestra Under Direction of Alexander Smallens
Evgs. 55c to $2.75 • Wed. and Sat. Mats. 55c to $2.20, incl. tax

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth— "Mr. and Mrs. North," by Owen Davis, Frances and Richard Lockridge. Featuring Lois Hall and Owen Davis, Jr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert— "Porgy and Bess," by George Gershwin with Todd Duncan and Anne Brown. Presented by Cheryl Crawford. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur— "My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calden, and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street— "The Old Ladies," by Rodney Auckland. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Players. 8:30.

Opera

Boston Opera House— "Faust," by Gounod. Presented by the Philadelphia Opera Company. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Brattle Hall, Cambridge— Concert of Chamber music for young people by the Stradivarius Quartet and Mrs. Langdon Warner. 4.

Concert

Jordan Hall— Concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Lillian Tratten and Rosa Frutman, pianists. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "Target for Tonight." 2:30, 5:30, 8:25. "Shadow of the Thin Man." William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:25, 6:20, 9:20.

Fenway— "They Died with Their Boots On." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 1:15, 5:20, 9:15. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. 11:50 a. m., 3:50, 7:55.

Keith Memorial— "Obliging Young Lady." Joan Carroll. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Ball of Fire." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.

Kenmore— "If I Had My Way," Bing Crosby and Gloria Jean 1, 4:30, 8:05. "Destry Rides Again," James Stewart and Marlene Dietrich. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50.

Orpheum— "Babes on Broadway." Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. "Miss Polly," Zazu Pitts. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Metropolitan— "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. "The Perfect Snob," Charles Ruggles and Charlotte Greenwood. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern— "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 10. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:30.

Paramount— "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 9:35 a. m., 1:25, 5:15, 9:05. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. 12:05, 3:55, 7:50.

RKO-Boston— "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol and Zazu Pitts. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:20, 6:20, 9:05.

Scollay Square— "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:30, 9:50. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater— "Women in Photography," Army Champions." "West of the Rockies," "Skiing With the Experts," "Champion Archers." "Freddie Slack and His Orchestra." "Hitler's Secret Weapon," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 12:30, 3:55, 6:55, 10. "Miss Polly," Zazu Pitts. 12, 3:05, 6:40, 9:10.

Telepix— "Hawaii," "Annapolis," "Swedish Skiers," "Women in Photography," "Musical Comedy," "Screen Snapshots," color cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Tremont— "Western Union," Robert Young. 8:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:55.

Uptown— "Target for Tonight." 3, 5:55, 8:40. 'Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45, 8.

Allstop: "The Fighting Anzacs." "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break." W. C. Fields. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Cowboy and the Blonde," George Montgomery. "Dangerous Lady," Neil Hamilton. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "You'll Never Get Rich." Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "40,000 Horsemen." Grant Taylor. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Feminine Touch." Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Appointment for Love." Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:30, 6:35, 9:30. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break." W. C. Fields. 2:05, 5:10, 9:05.

Brookline Village: "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 1:50, 5:10, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "The Stars Look Down," Margaret Lockwood. "A Date With the Falcon," Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break." W. C. Fields. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Lady Be Good." Ann Sothern and Robert Young. "Riders of the Timberline," Bill Boyd. 2 and 8.

University—"Skylark." Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Kid From Kansas," Dick Foran and Andy Devine. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Sailors on Leave," William Lundigan. "Spooks Run Wild," Bela Lugosi. 2. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Swamp Water." Walter Huston. "A Date With the Falcon," Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 7:45.

Codman Square: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari and Alan Curtis.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 2:46, 9:10. "Smilin' Ghost," Brenda Marshall and Wayne Morris. 1:30, 7:54.

Park: "Kiss the Boys Goodby." Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "Badlands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 3:03, 9.18. "Mob Town," Dick Foran. 1:53, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "Lives of a Bengal Lancer." "Mercy Island," Gloria Dickson. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 2:30, 8:15. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 4, 9:50.

MALDEN — Granada: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:25, 5:34, 8:34.

Maplewood: "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. "That Uncertain Feeling." Merle Oberon. 1:45, 7:30.

Orpheum: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman. "San Antonio Rose," Jane Frazee. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Strand: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 3:05, 8:20. "Week End for Three," 1:55, 7, 10.

Mystic: "Birth of the Blues." Bing Crosby. 3:20, 8:30. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 2:05, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston. "A Date with the Falcon," Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 8

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas. "Bullets for O'Hara," Joan Perry. 4, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "Tillie the Toiler," William Tracy and Kay Harris. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 3:15, 9. "Target for Tonight." 2 and 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "Flying Cadets. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD —Norwood. "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Anne Baxter. 2:05, 6:30, 8:55. "Tanks a Million," James Gleason and Elyse Knox. 3:35, 8:05.

QUINCY — Quincy: "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt. "Mystery Ship," Paul Kelly. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Sergeant York." Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days." 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor and Joan Perry. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. "Hello, Sucker," Hugh Herbert. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Passage From Hong Kong," Keith Douglas. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone. "Blackout," 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Strand: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe, Judith Anderson. 2:09, 7:54. "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 3:20, 9:05.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:45.

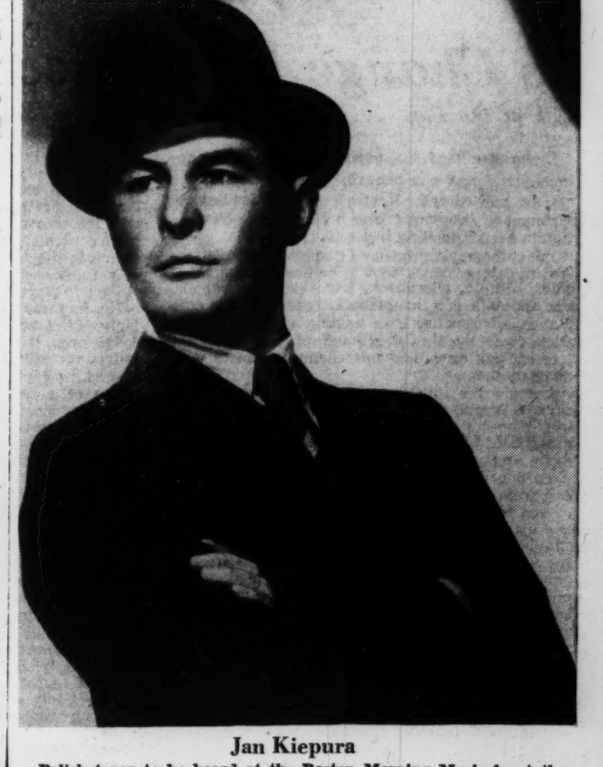
Watertown Square: "Sky Devils," Spencer Tracy, "Melody for Three," Jean Hersholt. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan and Olympe Bradna. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "The Maltese Falcon," Mary Astor and Humphrey Bogart. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Feminine Touch," Don Ameche and Rosalind Russell. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan and Edmund Lowe. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman. 3:20, 7:55. "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynn Roberts. 2:15, 6:45, 10:07.



Jan Kiepura

Polish tenor to be heard at the Boston Morning Musicale at the Hotel Statler, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, January 8, 1942

A Thursday Page

Crofter's Light

By Dorothy Macdonald

"Be off now!" said Maggie to her son as she slipped his lunch into his school satchel. "And no dawdlin' by the way, mind! No pretendin' ye're a knight when ye pass the castle! Go straight off to school and put your heart into it, laddie, and there will be a warm welcome and a nice tea when ye get back."

"All right, Mother." A broad grin spread over the boy's face as he kissed her and ran off. At the little birch wood he turned. She was still standing by the cottage door.

"No dreamin' now!" she called again. "Ye've got to work hard and be a credit to the family. Dinna forget that." Hamish nodded and waved his hand as he disappeared among the trees.

John and Maggie McBain were crofters, the Scotch name for small tenant farmers. Their farm lay by the shores of a loch whose waters lapped almost to their doors. John divided his time between fishing and the cultivation of his croft.

"'Play actin', day dreamin', and often late for school,' that's what his teacher says!" Maggie exclaimed as she joined her husband. "And that sort of thing is never going to get the boy anywhere!"

"But ye've spoken, Maggie, ye've told him how you feel. I've faith in Hamish, he's a good lad, and he'll mind what you say. Mark my words, ye won't know teacher's report when ye next get it!"

"You're his father, John, and ower apt to be soft wi him. Look at those books he spends his pennies on." She pointed to a pile in the window. "They're all about knights, and grand deeds. 'Tisn't practical, I say."

"They are all right, Maggie, they won't do the boy any harm as long as he don't neglect his schoolin', and now ye've spoken yer mind he'll be different, ye'll see!"

A Busy Day for Maggie

"Weel, I hope ye are right, John." Maggie spoke absently, already the business of the day was beginning to claim her attention. She had the small cottage to keep spotless, and the cows and chickens to look after. From the rafters over the peat hearth in her kitchen hung fish of her own curing, and meat dried for the winter. In the corner stood a hand-loom, for she was a fair spinner and renowned throughout the island.

A tender smile played about her mouth as she took in a pile of linen from the hedge. She was thinking of Hamish with his day dreamin' and his books, and John with his spring sowing and the garnering of his crops. And then, there was the light that must never go out when John went fishing, for wasn't it all he had to guide him back from the sea when the nights were dark?

That afternoon John set out as usual with Donald MacCandless, the son of a neighbor on the other side of the island.

"We'll no be late, Maggie!" he called cheerily as they strode off towards the boat.

Maggie had come out of the cottage to watch them go, and it was not until the boat had become a speck in the distance that she drew her shawl round her and hurried along the beach towards the little promontory at the end of the loch facing the sea. The way was not easy. She had to climb rocks and boulders slippery with spray, for the waves were breaking over the lower end of the point. The wind was blowing in from the southwest and whipped the hair into her eyes as she reached the post under the ruins of the castle and with difficulty lit the lamp. But she did not mind. She and John were the only crofters living on that side of the loch, and winter and summer alike she lit the lamp for him when he went fishing.

Good Reports

That evening Hamish returned from school triumphant and hungry after a cold walk.

"Mother!" he cried. "I was five minutes early for school! Teacher was mighty pleased and said, 'Keep it up'—as if I couldn't!"

Maggie laid a roughened hand for a second on his head.

"I've faith in ye, Hamish, and so has your father. We no mind ye readin' those books ye are so set on, as long as ye don't neglect your schoolin' and are a credit to the family!"

"Where's Father?"

"He's out in the boat wi' Donald. He'll be back any time now."

"Gone out in the boat, did you say? Gone fishing? But the night's black, and the sea fair roarin'."

"What of it? Didn't I light the lamp wi' me own hands?"

To Maggie's surprise the boy crammed his bonnet over his head and snatching up a storm lantern from the wall lit it with hurrying fingers.

"What is it, Hamish?" His mother stared at him, leaning heavily on the kitchen table.

"There's no light on the point. It was dark as pitch when I came in. Something must have happened—the seas must have broken over the post and carried it away. It's a wild night!"

Maggie threw her shawl over her head. "Give me the lantern!"

"No, Mother." The boy stood firm. "You can't go—it's too rough. The waves are mountains high at the point. I'm going!"

"But what can ye do, Hamish?"

"I'm more spry than you. I can run along the beach and drop down by the castle, and climb up from the inside. I could do it blindfold!"

In a second he had knotted the lantern to his waist by means of a stout cord, and before his mother could say any more, had flung the door open and had disappeared into the night.

Hamish threaded his way through the little birch wood under the lea of the shore. While there, he felt little of the wind, but when he reached the spot beyond the wood where the land fell sharply to the rocky promontory, he was exposed to a fuller taste of the weather, and it almost tore him off his feet. By the time he had climbed to the top of the ridge along which he must make his way, the full blast of the gale struck him. He could not stand up, but crouched and clung as he moved slowly forward from rock to rock

Keeping Vigil

At first, in the darkness ahead, he could see nothing of the castle, but at last the familiar dark shape loomed up in front of him. Surf was breaking over the rough steps leading to the entrance, but he managed to reach the old doorway and from there, clinging with hands and feet, he climbed from one jagged ledge to another until he was able to slip through a gap in the masonry and make his way across to what had once been a window overlooking the open sea.

There was no sign below either of post or lamp. Both had been carried away. So, taking up his stand against the wall, and holding the lantern steadily in front of him, the small resolute figure faced the storm.

It seemed, standing there, that hours passed before he caught sight of the boat, but at last it appeared. He could just make it out in the darkness, bobbing and diving into the roaring waters, now high on the crest of a wave, now deep in the trough. As they had a following sea, the two men had lowered the sail and were bringing the boat through with the oars. With steady eyes he watched them pass the point and head for the quieter waters inside the loch.

How he made his way back along the ridge he never knew, he was drenched to the skin with spray and was so tired that on reaching the shelter of the birch wood he rested for a few minutes before stumbling along to the door of the farm. Donald and his father called Quetzalcoatl (The Plumed boat, and his mother, who was watching at the door, ran to him holding out her arms.

"Oh, ma bonny!" she cried, and could say no more for the tears of thankfulness that fell on his upturned face.

"Did I no tell ye he'd be a credit to the family all right?" John said when, later, they were gathered round the fire. "I doubt I'd have been here now if it hadn't bin for the laddie!"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Holding the lantern steadily, Hamish faced the storm

Bring Out Your Hobbies!

Earl Foell, Joan Huston, and Burbank de Silva, Jr., Tell About Theirs

Our hobbyists today are Earl Foell, of Houston, Texas, who collects minerals; Joan Huston, of Auburn, Maine, who collects mugs; and Burbank de Silva, Jr., of Rock Island, Illinois, who collects matchbook covers.

Here is Earl's letter:

Interesting Minerals

Before I was of school age my parents began taking my sister and me on long trips. A few years later it occurred to me that, since each State had different soil and rocks, I could start an interesting hobby which would prove useful in remembering the different States and countries. This hobby was rock collecting.

The first piece in my collection was of polished granite from Fredericksburg, Texas, given to me by a man who was selling granite paper weights. Through this gift I began my collection. The same summer we visited the Longhorn Caverns in Burnett, Texas, and here I received the second piece for my collection which was a piece of calcite crystals taken from the roof of the cave and presented to me by the guide.

One of my most interesting rocks is rose quartz, which is a formation of pink quartz often found in gold veins. It is mined near Custer, South Dakota, and before the war was sent to Germany to be made into valuable beads which were then returned to this country for sale. I have approximately 200 different types of rock which I have taken to school to be studied under the microscope in my science class.

At the age of 12 I have traveled through 42 of the United States, eastern and western Canada and Mexico, and on each trip I have brought back many interesting specimens to add to my collection. Although most people prefer to find their own rocks, it is possible to buy prepared collections boxed and labeled by various companies. These are nice specimens, as the companies are able to obtain good rocks, while the collector might not be able to obtain such good ones. Although I have a few of such boxes, if I can readily obtain rocks by myself, I prefer to do so because it is more fun to have collected your own and to have done your own labeling. Also, I am a Boy Scout, and in this way it is easy to obtain a merit badge in mineralogy.

Earl Foell

Here is Joan's letter:

Bidding on Mugs

My hobby is collecting mugs. I think it is very interesting. I started collecting mugs because my mother likes to go to auctions, and it was rather boring for me to sit there and not have anything to do. So she said I could bid on the pretty mugs, that did not go for too much. So that was why I started collecting mugs.

I have been to quite a few auctions in the year and a half and have found them not quite so boring. Now I have thirty-nine mugs in my collection.

I have five silver mugs, two genuine blue hobnail, a Majolica one. I have glass mugs of different colors, china mugs with verses on them such as "Love the giver," "A present," "Forgetme-not," and "Remember me," which are in great demand; china mugs with views on them, and six steins from Germany; each is in commemoration of an event in German history. I have several blue mugs with pictures of buildings on them, such as The Old Church, Ste. Anne De Beaupre, Quebec; Hubbard Library, Bowdoin College; High School, Lancaster, New Hampshire, and also two souvenir mugs with Shirley Temple's picture on them, and five antique demitasse cups.

One of my greatest thrills in mug collecting was at West Auburn. I had just arrived at the auction when the auctioneer held up a very pretty mug. I started bidding; a man from Connecticut nearby would keep bidding against me. It finally ran up so high that I stopped and so he got the mug. He went and paid the cashier and then much to my surprise, came over and gave me the mug. It is a very pretty amber mug with Bo-Peep and her sheep on it.

I also have a collection of twenty-seven different kinds of cacti plants, one of which, a tiger aloe, I received first prize on at the W. L. U. flower show.

Joan Huston

Here is Burbank's letter:

An Album Tells Its Story

I am a Matchless Album for Match-Book covers. I came to life three years ago when Burbank de Silva, the boy who owns me, was seven. His Grandma gave me to him for Christmas and I was certainly needed, for he went to work on me right away, putting many, many match covers away in my different size spaces. He said he had been saving the covers for a year before he got me, having started when he was on a trip with his Dad and Mother and Sister. They help, too.

Everyone is interested to see how many different kinds they can find to put in me. Confidentially, I'm about full now, and Bud has had to buy one of my twin brothers for his specialized collection. It is match covers from hotels, only—one hundred and forty of them, so far—and it is a good idea, but I think my bookful is much more colorful than my brother's.

However, I'll tell you some of the high points about the hotel collection before I do any more bragging about myself. There are match-books from twenty-five different states and the District of Columbia. Of course, Illinois leads with thirty-one different hotels represented. Many of the covers have historical facts printed on them. One of the cutest ones tells the story of the founding of Fisher's Island in New York, and a little cardboard picture of the first house on the island pops up when you open the top.

Now to my own more varied pages—filled with over three hundred and fifty covers from many different businesses. My first page has room for the very tiny half-size covers—they are really cute; then the next page has still larger spaces, though they still look like midgets' matches; the following section is devoted to the regular size booklets, and if I do say so myself, Bud has arranged them very well—with first a page of resturants, then railroad lines, clubs, political advertisers, etc. Following these, I have pages for the double size packets, and the last section is full of great big folders, three and a half by four inches. The one I like best was once a birthday card—with a wish printed on every match.

I am very proud of Bud's latest find—a cover from the S. S. Idaho. Mine is an interesting life.

Burbank de Silva, Jr.

Write About Your Hobby

How much do you enjoy your hobby? Write us a letter about it—300 or 400 words. If yours is one of the best hobby letters we get this month, we will publish it in the Hobby Column and send you a check for $1 or $2. If your hobby is unusual, or if you are working it out in a specially interesting way, we may ask you to write us one or two short articles about it and pay you space rates for them.

It does not matter what your hobby is, if your letter is a good one and tells why that hobby is attractive to you, it will stand a good chance of being published and of earning something for you. Send snapshots, too, if you have clear ones.

Get your letters written now and send them in soon. Remember — we are not limiting the number that will be successful in any one month. We want to get lots of good ones —and publish them, too. This invitation is extended to "Young People"—that is, those who are not over the usual college age.

Address your letters to:
Hobbies,
Junior Department
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Quetzal—Bird of the Clouds

Animals of Hispanic America—11

By V. W. von Hagen

Myths often have a long and tenacious history. If that were not so, how could the most beautiful bird in the world, the long-tailed, metallic-green quetzal, have remained a legend for so many centuries.

Those who collect stamps will recall, on the adhesives of Guatemala, a beautiful Trogon, with blood-red breast, green upstanding crest—and two green tail feathers a yard long. That is the quetzal. But you can also spend a quetzal, since the national money of Guatemala is called after the bird that makes its home in their high cloud jungles. But if you were an Indian, in ancient times you could (if you were noble) have worn a quetzal. Could this beautiful bird be all things to all men, money, decoration, stamps, legend? Yes, and even more than this. The Toltecs who lived in Southern Mexico in the tenth century, served a culture hero who was called a Quetzalcoatl (The Plumed Serpent). He brought writing, architecture, and painting to full-flower. His headdress was a magnificent serpent's head with strands of long quetzal plumes flowing from the headpiece.

Then the white man came to the American continents, and the ancient civilizations melted before the Spaniard as snow before a blazing sun. To the inquisitive Spaniard, the Indian told his story about the beautiful long-tailed quetzal. Only centuries later did explorers learn that the legend about this bird was true. It lived, they found, in the high rain forests, between Mexico and Panama, high up in the cloud-bathed jungles, 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. There the clouds come to rest at night, and during the day make the ground constantly wet and the trees and fruits moist.

An Early Riser

In this perpetual gloom lives the most beautiful bird in the world. It begins its song at daybreak—joining in with the red-furred howling monkeys—and then it flies to its feeding grounds. The quetzal is a fruit eater, it is especially fond of a wild avocado about the size of a ripe olive which it catches from the branch in mid-air, swallowing fruit, seed and all in one gulp. Then it comes to rest on a branch in order to eject the seed and one can see how superb the bird really is.

Like the rest of the Trogon family (to which it belongs), it is a sluggish bird. If one sits quietly, it will remain seated and immovable for a long time. The male quetzal is about the size of a large pouter pigeon, but differs from all other birds in that it has an upstanding brilliantly metallic green crest. The green covers all the head and continues down to the chest where it has a similarly green circular collar. From this bursts the brilliantly blood-red chest. The wings are jet black and covered, like the body, with emerald green feathers.

Lovely Plumes

But the real glory of the bird is its tail, or better, super-tail, for from its "real" tail of four black-and-white feathers, stream two forty-inch-long green feathers. This was its glory in the past, when the long feathers were used by the Indians in order to decorate the crowns of their nobles.

When startled, the quetzal leaves its perch, flies into the air, hovers there, its wings apart, quivering. Then it sweeps down, trailing its long brilliant plumes behind it. Close by sits the female. She is not beautiful like the male, she lacks the red breast and the green collar on her chest, whereas the tail of the male is long, the female's is short. But it is for her that the beautiful quetzal shows off his plumage.

In April and May the two birds make off for the forest, select a sturdy, although decayed tree, and together they make a nest. The hole is large enough to admit their bodies, but so deep that one can scarcely reach the bottom with one's arm. In this nest, without nesting materials, the female lays two blue eggs and leaves the male to hatch them during the day while she feeds. This he does, leaving his long green tail hanging out of the hole, so that it will not be broken.

Only when the sun breaks through the heavy clouds and the quetzal in pure joy of living, mounts to the sky, spreads his quivering golden-green body to the sun, and then plunges down to earth, trailing his long green plumes, does one fully realize the great beauty of this marvelous creature.

(Next Thursday's article will be about the cock of the rock.)

Photograph by Victor Wolfgang von Hagen

The quetzal's glory is its tail

Let Us Read for Pleasure

Book Reviews

Stories—Now and Long Ago

"Little Town on The Prairie," by Laura Ingalls Wilder, with illustrations by Helen Sewell and Mildred Boyle (Harper & Brothers, New York. $2), is the seventh book in the author's splendid series that records the experiences of her own family—the Ingalls—which began in "The Little House in The Big Woods." Somewhat older in appeal is this last story and carries on from "The Long Winter," telling more about the little settlement in Dakota Territory that weathered that hard winter of 1880-1881. School opens, social life begins, a new church and school are organized. Laura, now fifteen, has her first evening "social" and receives her certificate to teach school. We heartily recommend all of Mrs. Wilder's earlier books and with this newer one together they make a saga of the American frontier—a firsthand account by one who lived through a rich past and has made it come alive for others.

In "Indian Captive: The Story of Mary Jemison" (Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $2). Lois Lenski has in story and pictures reconstructed the childhood years of the "White Woman of the Genesee," the name given in American colonial history to Mary Jemison, who as a child was captured by raiding Indians in 1758, taken from her home in eastern Pennsylvania over the Allegheny Mountains to Southern Ohio and later to a Seneca Indian village on the Genesee River in what is now western New York. Authentically and with rare insight Miss Lenski has portrayed Seneca life and Molly Jemison's struggle to adjust herself among them without losing her identity as a white girl and her hope for freedom during her first two years as a captive. We think this the author's best work in story and illustrations.

"The Saturdays," written and illustrated by Elizabeth Enright (Farrar & Rinehart, New York. $1.75), is one of our favorites. We believe young people will enjoy the exploits of the four Melendys who lived in a brownstone house in New York with their father and their housekeeper and nurse, Cuffy. How, tired of doing not much of anything on Saturdays, they formed the I. S. A. A. C. (Independent Saturday Afternoon Adventure Club), and pooled their weekly allowances, thus providing the sum of $1.60 for a once-a-week excursion for one Melendy—is told with naturalness and rare understanding of young moderns. The series of good times that resulted as each took a Saturday, spent the money, did exactly as she or he wished was fun for the participants, and reading about them is good entertainment.

"The White Panther," by Theodore J. Waldeck (The Viking Press, New York. $2), is the life story of Ku-ma, and begins on the day his mother left him to get on in life by himself. The account of Ku-ma, the proud, the fearless white panther, his education in the ways of the jungle, written by a noted explorer, who heard his story from the Indians in British Guiana, along the Cuyuni River, where no other white man had ventured before the author led an expedition in 1937-38, is absorbing reading. Mr. Waldeck writes entertainingly as well as authentically of this animal and the jungle country of South America, and Kurt Wiese's pictures are among his best, showing his skill in truly illustrating a story.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Puzzles Galore

"The Children's Puzzle Book," edited by Morley Adams (Fabers and Fabers, London. 2s. 6d. net), is a collection of puzzles of many different kinds.

All young people like puzzles, and in this attractive book they will find treasure hunts, cross-words, diagrams, hidden pictures, pictorial squares, charades, as well as puzzles that will test their knowledge of spelling, geography, arithmetic, observation, natural history, etc. They will not only be able to entertain themselves but their friends as well, and will get endless amusement out of seeing who can guess the answers first.

A Question of Balance

Try It Out Yourself—12

By Frank Gillard

Can you balance a pencil, point downwards, on your finger tip? You might be able to make it stay there for a second or two but, very soon, it falls over. There are two reasons for its fall. The first is that it is resting on a very small base—just the tip of the lead. The second reason is that a pencil in that position is top-heavy.

Balancing a Cork

If you want to fix a thing so that it will not easily turn over, there are two ways of doing the trick. Sometimes it is convenient to use one method, sometimes the other, and sometimes both. The two are: first, make the base large; second, make the object bottom heavy. You can make the base of your pencil larger by pushing the point into a large indiarubber, or a block of clay, or putty. Then the pencil will stand on its end perfectly well. Or, without altering the base, you can balance the pencil by making it bottom-heavy. Push the blade of a pocket knife into the pencil as Diagram 1 shows, and it will stand upright on your finger without any trouble.

Now hold a pencil point upwards, and try to balance a cork on top of it. The cork, being top-heavy, will, of course, tumble off. So make the cork bottom heavy by pushing two steel needles into it, in the manner shown in Diagram 2. You can use two forks, instead of the needles, if you prefer. Most of the weight of the combined article lies in the needles, or forks, of course. They are low down, well below the point of balance, and so the cork balances easily.

Try Another

You can improve on that trick still further by taking an ordinary sewing needle and pushing the eye end a little way into the cork, just where it has been resting on your pencil point. Then you can rest the point of the needle on the handle of a jug, or the rim of a bottle, or any other convenient spot, and the whole thing will balance easily, even though it is only resting on a needle's point. (Diagram 3).

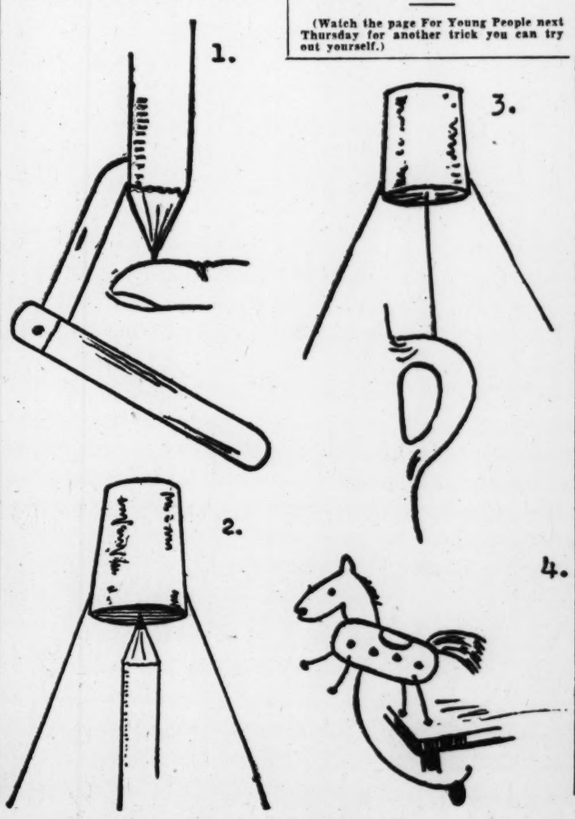
Make a model horse out of corks and pins. If you stand it with its hind legs on the edge of a table you can make it balance there by hanging a heavy weight underneath these legs. Push a stiff piece of wire into the cork, bend it back as shown in Diagram 4, and hang something heavy from the far end.

You can do some interesting balancing tricks with your own body. Fold your arms, and stand with your left side pressed tightly against a wall. Make sure that your feet are together, and that your left foot is as close to the wall as you can get it. Now raise your right foot. You will get a most helpless feeling because you simply cannot do it without falling over! As soon as you lift your foot you find yourself falling, and you have to put it to the ground again, quickly. When both feet are on the ground, your base is large enough for your body to be balanced upright in the position you have taken up, against the wall. But when you have only one foot there, you haven't got a sufficient base, and so over you go!

Here is another trick. Stand on the edge of the carpet, making that your deadline. Put a ball a yard or so in front of you. Keeping on the line, try to kick out at the ball, returning to your position without letting your foot touch the ground. It is a very difficult trick, and you have to throw the weight of your body backward in order to keep upright when you have such a small base.

Try to remember the two important facts—to make a thing stable so that it will not easily overturn you must give it a wide base, or make it bottom-heavy—or both. The man who is designing a racing car, or a big battleship, has to bear those facts in mind, just as much as a boy who is trying to balance a pencil on his finger tip. So, you see, they really are things worth knowing.

(Watch the page For Young People next Thursday for another trick you can try out yourself.)



Snubs Says: "You Can Save Money If You Get

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Why can Strongheart be priced so moderately? You get the benefit of economies through large-scale production in five big plants from coast to coast. And when it comes to quality—Strongheart is made from good fresh meat well-proportioned with nourishing cereals and vegetables.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

War Budget Is Fully Endorsed By Wall Street

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's financial machinery is ready and will do the job, leading bankers and heads of financial institutions agreed as they read President Roosevelt's call for $56,000,000,000 for war in the fiscal year to start next July 1.

While the figures were astronomical, financial experts were undaunted, and said funds could be provided just as readily as the nation can accomplish the task of making a plane every four minutes, a tank every seven minutes.

Experts Unsuffled

"Money doesn't matter—it's licking the other fellow," said J. C. McHannan, chairman of the Central National Bank of Cleveland, in a typical comment.

Frederick H. Ecker, chairman of the $5,000,000,000 Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, read the President's message and said "I like it."

Another of the nation's best-known bankers said, "Splendid. It goes all-out, and will hasten victory. It brings Pearl Harbor into every home, and that is essential."

Wall Street financial markets were unruffled. In spite of the huge borrowing indicated, U. S. Government bonds actually rose a trifle in the stock exchange, and shares, off moderately in the morning, recovered a good part of their loss after the budget message was read soon after midday.

Conservative financial circles, who in past years have issued grave warnings against Government spending and mounting debt, looked at the prospective national debt of $110,000,000,000, and said "fine," and they said there was no inconsistency in this, because future security now requires victory, and the quicker we get it, the cheaper it will be in the long run.

They said a national debt of $110,000,000,000 could be readily borne, pointing out that with the Government's control of the money market, interest charges could be kept between two or three per cent, which would be a small percentage of a national income of $100,000,000,000 or more. If necessary, some financial experts said, a much larger debt could be borne.

Where will the money come from? In addition to $26,000,000,-000 in taxes, about $33,000,000,000 must be borrowed. The nation has a monetary gold stock of $23,000,-000,000, and a bank credit structure which can be expanded if necessary far in excess of the President's proposals.

Urge Borrowing From Savings

But bankers agreed the war task will be easier in the long run, if bank credit is not expanded, or inflated, any more than necessary. For when bank credit is expanded, bank deposits rise. This, in effect, increases the bank check money of the country, and adds to the job of preventing inflation of the general price level.

Borrowing, they said, should come out of savings just as extensively, as possible. Such borrowing does not tend to inflate spendable money. Therefore, while banks doubtless will have to have a substantial portion of the $33,-000,000,000 in Government bonds, they said the drive to sell defense bonds to the public should be greatly intensified.

(It works this way: When a bank buys a Government bond, it gives the Government a credit on its books. The Government spends the money and it comes back to the bank as deposits. So bank deposits rise. But if you draw your savings out and buy a Government bond, and the Government spends the money and it goes back to the bank as deposits, there has been no net increase in bank deposits.)

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 4s 54-44	108.27	108.25	108.25
3 4¼s 52-47	116.2	115.28	115.28
1 3s 55-51	110.22	110.22	110.22
15 2½s 72-67	100.4	100.4	100.4

New York City Bonds

106 3s 80	105⅞	104	104

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 AbitibiP&P5s53st	55¼	55⅛	55¼
6 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	75½	75½	75½
2 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	59	59	59
23 Am & For 5s 2030	66	65¼	66
18 Am T & T 3¼s 61	108¼	108⅛	108¼
55 Am T&T 3s 56	108½	108⅛	108½
1 Am T Frd cv 50	105	105	105
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
23 Ann Arbor 4s 95	66⅜	65	66⅜
13 Arm Del 4s 55	104¾	104½	104¾
2 AT&SF 4s 95	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Atl&Cha AL 4½s 44	100½	100½	100½
1 Atl & Birm 4s 33	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
2 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81½	81¼	81½
31 A C Line ctf 4s 52	71½	71	71½
32 A C Line 4½s '64	65½	65¾	65½
14 A C Line 5s '65	97⅛	97½	97½
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	33½	33½	33½
3 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	28	27¾	28
12 Atl Refin 3s '53	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	63	63	63
8 B & O '95 st A	36	35⅞	36
11 B & O '95 st C	40	39	40
30 B & O 2000 st D	36	35⅝	36
1 B & O '96 st F	35¾	35¾	35¾
61 B & O cv '60 st	35⅞	35½	35⅞
42 B & O 4s '48	60⅞	60⅛	60¾
12 B&O PLE&WV 4s '51 st	52¼	52	52
9 B & O S W '50 st	44½	43½	43½
48 B & O T C 4s '50	48	48	48
6 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	107⅝	107⅜	107½
5 Benef Ind Loan 2¼s '56 '57	97	97	97
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Beth Stl 3s 60	101⅞	101½	101⅝
14 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39	38⅜	39
9 Bos&Me NY Airl 4s 55	15	14½	15
8 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	87	87	87
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Buf Gen El 3½s 81	113½	113½	113½
19 Buf R&P 57 st	38⅛	38	38¼
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	70	70	70
7 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	106	105⅝	106
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	108⅜	108¾	108¾
6 Can Nat Steel 5s 51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	106	106	106
3 Can Nor 6½s 46	109½	109¼	109½
8 Can Pac 5s 44	103¼	103	103¼
2 Can Pac 4s perp	67¾	67⅛	67¾
10 Caro C&O 4s 65	106½	106½	106½
3 Celanese 3s 55	100	100	100
9 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	94½	94½	94½
1 Cen B Un Fac 4s 48	24½	24½	24½
2 Cen of Ga 6s 59	3	3	3
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	3½	3½	3½
55 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	11¾	11¼	11⅜
18 Cen New Eng 4s 61	68½	68	68
49 Cen Pac 5s 60	53	52¾	52¾
25 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	72⅜	71¾	72⅜
8 Cen R R N J 5s 87	15⅜	15½	15½
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	14	14	14
6 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	14½	14¼	14½
1 ChpP&Y 1st 4½s 50	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 C&O 4½s 92	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛
2 Chi & Alton 3s 49	13⅞	13¾	13¾
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	78	77¾	77¾
15 CB&Q 4½s '77	71	70⅞	70⅞
9 CB&Q gen 4 '58	81¼	80¼	81
9 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	93¼	93	93¼
12 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	87⅛	87¼	87¼
9 Chi & E Ill inc '97	26¼	26	26
5 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	40	40	40
1 ChiGtWest 4s '38	63	63	63
24 Chi I & L 6s '66	9½	9⅜	9⅜
129 Chi I & L 5s '66	9¼	9	9¼
117 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10¼	10	10¼
17 CMSP&P sp 5s 2000	2¼	2⅛	2¼
9 CM&SP 4¾s '89 F	42	42	42
5 CM&SP 4¾s '89 F	42	41	41½
25 CM&SP 4½s '89E	41½	40⅞	41½
32 CM&SP gen 4s '89	40¾	40½	40½
10 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	37½	37⅛	37½
7 Chi&NW 6½s '36	28½	27Z	28½
31 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	15½	15	15½
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	25	24	25
54 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	24⅝	24	24½
7 Chi & NW cv 4¾s 49	1⅝	1½	1½
5 Chi & NW gm 4¼s 87	24¼	24¼	24¼
61 Chi & NW 4¼s 2037	15¼	14?	15⅛
20 Chi & NW 4¼s 2037	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
22 Chi & NW 4s 87	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝
11 Chi & NW 3½s 87	23¼	22½	23⅜
8 CRI & P 4½s 52A	12	12	12
27 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
100 CRI & P 4s 88 ct	21¼	20¼	21¼
46 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
27 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	100	100	100
6 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95¼	95	96¼
3 Beth Stl 3s 60	101⅞	101½	101⅝
14 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39	38⅜	39
9 Bos&Me NY Airl 4s 55	15	14½	15
8 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	87	87	87
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Buf Gen El 3½s 81	113½	113½	113½
19 Buf R&P 57 st	38⅛	38	38¼
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	70	70	70
7 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	106	105⅝	106
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	108⅜	108¾	108¾
6 Can Nat Steel 5s 51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	106	106	106
3 Can Nor 6½s 46	109½	109¼	109½
8 Can Pac 5s 44	103¼	103	103¼
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10 Caro C&O 4s 65	106½	106½	106½
3 Celanese 3s 55	100	100	100
9 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	94½	94½	94½
1 Cen B Un Fac 4s 48	24½	24½	24½
2 Cen of Ga 6s 59	3	3	3
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18 Cen New Eng 4s 61	68½	68	68
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5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	14	14	14
6 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	14½	14¼	14½
1 ChpP&Y 1st 4½s 50	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
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22 Chi & NW 4s 87	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝
11 Chi & NW 3½s 87	23¼	22½	23⅜
8 CRI & P 4½s 52A	12	12	12
27 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
100 CRI & P 4s 88 ct	21¼	20¼	21¼
46 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
27 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	100	100	100
6 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95¼	95	96¼
31 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50¼	49¾	49¾
2 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	48½	48½	48½
4 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	78½	78½	78½
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	79¾	79¾	79¾
5 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	69½	69½	69½
3 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	61¾	61¾	61¾
27 Col & So 4½s 80	16½	16¼	16¾
2 Columbia G 5s 52 May	101	100½	101
13 Columbia G 5s 1961	101	100⅝	100¾
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
14 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	108¾	108	108¾
8 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103⅜	103¼	103¼
5 Con Rys 4s 56	24	24	24
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110	110	110
5 Consum Pow 3½s 67	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	30	30	30
1 CubaNoRy 5½s45rct	27	27	27
3 Cuba RR 7½s 46	29¾	29¾	29¾
14 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	26½	26	26½
3 Cuba RR 6s 46 rct	26	26	26
8 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	29½	29	29½
82 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	56¾	56½	56¾
18 Del P&L 4¼s 69	105	105	105
1 D&RG 4½s 36	12	12	12
67 D&RG 4s 36	12½	12	12⅜
2 D&RG West 5s 55	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
19 D&RG West 5s 78	12½	12¼	12¼
3 Det Ed 3½s 66	109¾	109¼	109¾
2 Det Ed 3s 70	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
15 Dow Chem 4¼s 50 A	102⅝	102½	102⅝
1 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	16½	16½	16½
1 El Paso&SW 5s 65	60	60	60
56 Erie 4½s 2015	50⅞	50⅝	50¾
22 Erie 4s 95	87	86¾	87
4 Firestone T&R 3s 61	94	94	94
3 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9	9	9
3 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	9	9	9
2 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 ct	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
12 Francis Sug 6s 56	72	70	72
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97¾	97	97¾
1 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	20	20	20
57 Goodrich 4¼s 56	94½	94½	94½
8 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	103⅜	103¼	103¼
5 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	88	88	88
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
6 Gt Nor 4s 46G	98½	98½	98½
4 Gt Nor 4s 46H	96¾	96½	96¾
17 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	79	78	78
2 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	69½	69½	69½
15 GulfM&Oh inc 2015	54	54	54
6 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	75½	75¾	75½
6 Housatonic 5s 37	72½	72	72½
11 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	37	36½	37
2 Hund & Man rfg 5s 57	40½	39	40½
36 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10¼	9¼	10¼
2 Ill Cen 3½s 52	38½	38½	38½
10 Ill Cen 4s 52	45	44	45
11 Ill Cen 4s 53	40¾	40⅞	40¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
53 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43	41⅜	42½
70 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	43½	41½	43½
2 Ill Cen 5s 53	50⅝	50½	50½
1 Ill Cen Cairo 4s 50	71	71	71
3 Ill C Louis 3½s '53 gen	52¼	52¼	52¼
68 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	45¼	44½	45⅛
109 IC&SCL&NO 4½s '63	41	40¼	41
1 Indpls & Lou 4s '56	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	13	12⅞	13
25 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	12	11⅞	12
5 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	12	12	12
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	24¼	24	24¼
8 Int T&T 4½s '52	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
19 Int T&T 5s '56	44½	44¼	44½
14 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	42½	42	42½
1 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	43	41	43
4 K C South 5s 50	67⅜	67⅜	67⅝
10 Kings Co Lt 5s 54	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Lac2Gas 5½s 53	77¼	76⅜	76½
2 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	76	76	76
1 L E & West 3s 47	95	95	95
10 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	39½	39½	39½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	59	59	59
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	38	34¾	34¾
9 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31½	30½	31½
21 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29¼	28¾	29¼
2 Long Dock 3¼s 50	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
13 Lorillard Co 5s 51	122¼	122¼	122¼
2 Lou&N 5s 2003B	101½	101½	101½
4 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97	97	97
4 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
5 Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	108¾	108½	108¾
15 Maine Cen 4s 45	79	79	79
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	49	48¾	49
3 Manati Sug 4s 57	45¼	45¼	45¼
4 McKess&Rob 3½s 56	104½	104½	104½
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
23 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	36¾	35	36⅝
11 MSP&SSM ktd 5s 38	10¾	10½	10¾
26 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
103 M-K-Tex 5s 62a	29	28½	28⅝
28 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	9¼	9	9⅛
66 M-K-T 4½s 78	24⅜	23½	24
96 M-K-Tex 1st 4s90	35½	34¼	35⅛
19 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	23¾	23	23¼
23 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
4 Mo Pac 5s 65	25¼	25¼	25¼
151 Mo Pac 5s 77F	25½	24⅞	25½
16 Mo Pac 5s 78G	25½	25½	25½
38 Mo Pac 5s 80H	26	25½	26
42 Mo Pac 5s 81I	25½	25	25½
94 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2⅛	1¾	2⅛
7 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 Morris El 3½s 41	80¼	80¼	80¼
4 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38½	38¼	38½
8 Mor & Essex 4½s 5	35¾	34½	35
6 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38⅝	38½	38⅝
4 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Nat Steel 3s 65	104	104	104
11 N Eng RR 4s 45	60	59¾	60
7 N O Pub Sv 5s 55 B	105	105	105
4 NO Tex&M 5s '33A	39½	39½	39½
40 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	40	40	40
2 NY&Greenwd Lks'46	73½	70	73½
104 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56⅝	56	56⅝
93 NYC 4½s 2013 A	50⅞	50½	50½
5 NYC cn 4s, '98	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
7 NYC 3¾s '46	94½	94	94½
20 NYC cv 3½s '52	87½	87½	87½
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	53	52	52
7 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	77½	77	77½
68 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	64¾	64¼	64¼
1 N Y Connect 3½s 65	100	100	100
4 NY Dock Co 4s 51	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	102⅜	102⅜	108⅜
1 NY G El H&P 2-4s 49	112½	112½	112½
83 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	53	53	53
138 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	29⅞	28¾	29⅞
5 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	45¾	45¾	45¾
223 NYNH&H 4½s 67	26½	25⅞	26⅝
10 NYNH&H 4s 47	25	25	25
29 NYNH&H 4s 55	23½	25	25
20 NYNH&H 4s 56	25¾	24½	24½
3 NYNH&H 4s 57	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
10 NYNH&H 3½s 47	23¾	23¾	23¾
28 NYNH&H 3½s 54	23⅜	23½	23½
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s56	22¾	22½	22¾
5 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
4 NY O&W gen 4s 55	1½	1½	1½
2 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	29½	29½	29½
3 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
28 Nor Pac 4s 2047	64⅞	64½	64⅞
3 Nor Pac 5es 2047C	54	54	54
29 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50½	50¼	50½
9 Nor Pac 4s 97	73½	73½	73½
22 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¾	42	42¼
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108½	108½	108½
8 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	7	6⅞	7
5 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	103¼	103¼	103¼
11 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105½	105¼	105¼
4 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	82½	82	82½
5 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	108	108	108
1 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	111¼	111¼	111¼
6 Pac Bo 1st 4s 38	88	88	88
6 Para Pict 4s 56	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Pen Co 4s 63	102	101¾	102
3 Pen Ohio&Ind 4½s 77	102	102	102
12 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	108	107⅝	108
10 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	121	120⅞	121
14 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102¼	102	102
5 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	91	91	91
5 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99	99	99
5 Pen RR 3½s 52	85	85	85
5 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	113	113	113
5 Peoria & East 4s 60	42½	42	42½
21 Pere Marq 5s 56	72⅛	71¾	71¾
5 Philps Dodge 3½s 52	106¾	106¾	106¾
14 Phila Co 4½s 61	103¾	103½	103¾
5 Phil Elec 3½s 67	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
3 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	5½	5½	5½
10 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
13 Phillips Pet 1¾s '51	100½	100½	100½
106 106 106			
2 PCC&StL 4½s '77	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s '59 B	61¼	61¼	61¼
4 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	61¼	61	61
7 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	80¾	80¾	80¾
2 Purity Bak 5s 48	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Readg 4½s 97A	81½	80¾	80¾
15 Readg 4½s 97B	81½	81	81
22 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	70	69	70
1 Repub Steel 4½s 56	104	104	104
1 Richfield Oil 4s 52	103	103	103
6 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	42½	41¼	42½
30 Rl Ark&La4½s 34	11½	11¼	11½
20 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	7	6¾	7
2 StLIM&S 4s R&G33 ct	72	72	72
1 StL PS 5s 59	82¼	81⅝	82¼
21 StLRIM&Pac 5c 55 st	55	55	55
20 StL SF 5s 50B	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛
59 StL SF 4½s 78	133½	133¼	133½
25 StL SF 4½s 78 ct st	13	12¾	13
1 StL SF 4s 50A ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
8 StL SW 5s 52	36	35½	36
1 StL SW rfg 5s 90	17½	17½	17½
2 StP&KCShL 4½s 41	73¾	73¾	73¾
15 SA&A Pass 4s 43	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
151 Seab AL cn 6s 45	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
61 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
46 Sea AL 4s 50 st	12¼	11⅞	12
1 Shell Un 2½s 54	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
4 Simmons cv 4s 52	102½	102½	102½
10 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105¼	105¼	105¼
28 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52¼	51⅝	52⅜
153 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52	51½	51⅝
50 So Pac 4½s 69	52	51½	51⅝
53 So Pac rfg 4s 55	64	63¼	63⅝
61 So Pac ctf 4s 49	56	55½	55⅝
8 So Pac 3¾s 46	84¾	84¾	84¾
47 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	52¾	52¼	52¼
8 South Ry 6⅔s 56	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
7 South Ry gen 6s 56	82¾	82	82¾
10 South Ry cn 5s 94	91½	91½	91½
36 South Ry gen 4s 56	64⅞	63⅝	64
10 South Ry Mem 5s '96	80	79¾	80
1 Sou Ry 4s St L '51	82	82	82
7 Studebaker cv 6s '45	108½	108½	108½
10 Tex Corp 3s '65	104¾	104¼	104¾
1 Tex Corp 3¾s '59	105½	104⅝	105½
17 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	64	63½	63⅝
7 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	63¾	63⅜	63¾
5 Third Ave 5s '37▼	100	100	100
466 Third Ave aj 5s '60	17¾	15	16¾
54 Third Ave 4s '60	54¾	52	54½
23 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110½	110⅜	110⅝
5 Un Pac 3½s '80	105¼	105	105
2 Un Pac 3½s '70	98	98	98
1 Unit Bis Am 3½s '58	106½	106½	106½
13 Unit Drug 5s '53	94	93½	93½
1 U S Steel 1.85s '47	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Utah P & L 5s '44	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Wabash 1st 5s 39	25½	25½	25½
5 Wabash 1st 5s 39	81¾	81

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 629,570
1942 volume to date 3,252,210
1941 volume to date 2,664,820

Down-Trend Continues In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—There were scattered recoveries in today's stock market but not enough to balance a wide assortment of falling leaders.

Unsettling to sentiment was a tumble of more than 4 points in American Telephone. Losses of fractions to a point or so were widespread near the final hour. A few utilities and specialties managed to contest the trend with modest gains. Dealings were slow from the start. Transfers were at the rate of about 500,000 shares, one of the smallest five-hour volumes since October.

Worries over taxes, in the light of the $59,000,000,000 budget, plus scant inspiration in the war bulletins and domestic business developments, apparently caused many potential buyers to stand aside.

Rail loans improved and Republic of Finland 6s jumped 17 points to 65 on small trades as talk was heard of a possible Russian-Finnish peace.

Among stocks, Coca-Cola hit a new 1941-42 bottom. Backward were Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, du Pont, Westinghouse, J. C. Penney, Chrysler, General Motors, and Bethlehem Steel. Rails held to a slim groove, along with rubbers, oils, and coppers.

Occasional resistance was exhibited by Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, North American, Omnibus Corp., and General Electric.

In a mixed curb, Aluminum, Ltd. was up better than 4, and Humble Oil and Lake Shore acquired minor plus marks. Slipping tendencies were shown by American Gas, American Cyanamid "B" and Mesabi Iron.

Bonds Advance

The bond market had a generally higher appearance today with rails taking the leadership.

Going into the final hour gains of fractions to more than a point were greatly in the majority and scattered declines were minor.

United States Government issues were steady, with little change as bond dealers digested President Roosevelt's $58,927,902,000 budget for the 1943 fiscal year, a spending schedule which will still further increase the federal debt, already the largest in history.

Tilting upward in the rail sector were New York Central 5s, Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65, Southern 4s, Wabash 4½s of '78 and Nickel Plate 4½s of '78.

Finland 6s in the foreign division advanced over 17 points on sale of nine bonds in the morning session. Denmark 6s of '42 were also higher. Reports had been trickling in recently of a possible Russian-Finnish peace.

New York Housing Authorities Award $7,672,000 Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Phelps, Fenn & Co. is head of various banking groups successful in bidding for $7,672,000 of Series A bonds offered for sale by nine local housing authorities.

The largest item was $3,742,000 of bonds due on July 1, 1942, to 1971, of the Philadelphia Housing Authority. The syndicate paid par for a combination of interest rates, or a net interest cost to the Authority of 2.106 per cent. The issue was split into $265,000 as 3¼s, $168,000 as 2½s, $361,000 as 2¼s, $1,418,000 as 2.10s, $802,000 as 2.20s, and $665,000 as 2s.

The Newark, N. J., Housing Authority sold $1,920,000 of bonds due on July 1, 1942, to 1961, at a net interest cost of 2.2327 per cent. The successful bid was par for $226,000 as 3¼s, $293,000 as 2½s, $324,000 as 2.30s, $265,000 as 2.40s, $386,000 as 2.10s, and $426,000 as 2.20s.

An issue of $266,000 of Cambridge, Mass., Authority bonds due on July 1, 1942, to 1961, was sold at a net interest cost of 1.98008 per cent. The Danville, Ill., Authority sold $136,000 of bonds due on July 1, 1942 to 1961, at an interest cost basis of 2.1496 per cent. A basis of 2.1097 per cent was named on $466,000 of Gary, Ind., Authority bonds due on July 1, 1942 to 1961.

The remaining issues consisted of $675,000 of Jacksonville, Fla., due on July 1, 1942 to 1961; $220,000 of Lawrence, Mass., due on July 1, 1942 to 1961, and $193,000 of Pawtucket, R. I., due on July 1, 1942 to 1961.

SEC Asks Inquiry Into Market Break

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange announced that, at the request of the Securities and Exchange Commission, an investigation was being made into the market activity of exchange members, their partners and firms on the Monday and Tuesday following the Pearl Harbor attack.

Deals by the public were exempted.

The market broke badly after the Japanese attack, the average sinking to the lowest levels since 1938.

Non-Farm Mortgage Foreclosures Low

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mortgage foreclosures on non-farm real estate dropped to 4,204 cases in November, the lowest total in the 15 years for which figures are available, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board announced. The previous low was 4,271 cases reported for August.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ½
51¾	43⅝	Acme Steel (4a)	1	47	47	47	+ ½
8¼	5½	Adams Ex (.60g)	6	7⅛	⅞	7⅛	
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis (1a)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Dec31
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ½
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	18	37⅜	36½	36½	— ⅞
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	31	½	¼	¼	
5	1⅛	Alaska Juneau	19	1⅞	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	24	⅜	⅛	⅜	
9½	3¼	Allegh pf xw	6	5½	4¾	5½	Jan 7
10⅝	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	2	15¼	15	15¼	Jan 7
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	2	22	21¾	21¾	— ½
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	1	5	5	5	
167½	135¼	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	1	146¾	146¾	146¾	— ¾
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Dec31
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
9	5	Allied Stores	9	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	5	80	80	80	— ⅛
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	14	29	28⅜	29	+ ¼
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	3	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
1⅜	¼	Amal Leather	2	½	½	½	Jan 6
20	10	AmalLea pf 1½k	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Dec31
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	5	52	52	52	—1
227⅝	143⅛	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	1	21	21	21	+ ½
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	4	45	44½	44½	
9¾	5½	Am Bank N(.10e)	9	7¾	7½	7½	+ ¼
8¼	⅛	Am Bosch	2	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
39	26½	Am Br&Sh 2.20g	5	30½	30½	30½	— ½
3	1	Am Cable & R	35	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	16	61½	60⅝	60⅞	— ⅞
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	1	160	160	160	Dec31
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	7	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	4	71½	71½	71½	+1½
23⅛	16⅛	Am Ch & C (2g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	108	108	Dec24
121	101½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	93	93	93	—2
8¾	4¾	Am Col'type(.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	2	6⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	½	Am Encaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	Jan 6
6½	3¾	Am European	1	5	5	5	Dec31
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	1	½	½	½	
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1½k	1	20	20	20	+1
28⅜	14¾	AFP $7 pf (1¾g)	1	23	23	23	+ ½
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	4	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅜
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	10	32	31	31½	+ ½
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	14	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ¼
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Dec31
51¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	3	45	44¼	44¼	—1
2⅛	1	Am Ice	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	25	25	25	Dec31
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
13¼	6⅛	Am Inv Ill (.80)	11	6½	6½	6½	Dec31
50	38	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	39	39	39	Dec31
17⅛	⅛	Am Locomotive	8	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	— ¼
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	6	87½	87	87½	— ½
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.80)	3	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	8	22¾	21¼	21¼	— ½
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	4	⅞	¾	¾	
46¾	20¾	APL $6 pf (1⅛k)	4	25	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
39	17½	AP&L $5 pf .94k	4	21¼	20¾	21⅛	— ⅛
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S (.60)	38	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
15⅞	9	Am Roll M (1.40)	11	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (1½g)	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jan 6
45⅝	33⅝	Am Smelt (3½g)	18	41	40½	40½	— ½
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	9	145¾	144	145¾	Jan 7
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	3	34	34	34	Jan 7
28½	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs 2g)	12	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	— ¼
11½	8½	Am Stores (1)	5	10	10	10	Jan 6
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.50)	7	8½	8	8½	Jan 6
22⅜	13	Am Sugar (2e)	5	20	20	20	+ ¼
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	96	96	96	Jan 7
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19½	19	19	
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	39	130¼	125¾	125¾	—5⅜
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	10	47⅛	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅞
74½	43⅞	Am Tob pf B 4½g	6	48½	48	48½	
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	2	143	142	142	—1
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose (½e)	10	26⅜	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	116	116	116	
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	15	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	65	65	65	Jan 2
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	5	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12g)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	+ ⅛
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	1	47	47	47	Dec30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	25	27⅛	26⅝	27	— ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	1	16½	16½	15½	— ½
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 3
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 7
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	1	34	34	34	Jan 7
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110	109⅜	109⅜	Jan 2
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm I pr pf 1½k	6	63¾	61¼	62	—1¾
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	Dec23
34⅜	20½	Armstron' C 2¼g	3	26	25¾	26	+1
9¾	6½	Arnold Con (¼e)	2	7	7	7	
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 7
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	77½	77½	77½	—2
102½	76	As D 2pf (19¾k)	7	76½	76	76	Dec29
35⅛	20	Associates (2a)	1	20½	20½	20½	Dec31
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (e)	38	28⅞	28⅛	28½	— ½
70¼	53⅜	Atch T&S Fpf (5	2	62⅜	62	62	— ½
28⅝	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	18	23¾	23	23	— ⅜
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	34	33½	34	Jan 6
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	6	45	44	44½	Jan 7
28⅛	16½	Atl Refining (1a)	15	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
111⅜	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Jan 7
71½	65⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	Jan 7
51⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	Jan 7
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	1	70	70	70	Jan 5
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	3	8½	8½	8½	
37⅜	13⅜	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 5
51¼	28⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	16	4	3⅞	3⅞	
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	16	14¼	14	14	— ⅜
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
87⅜	33¼	Balt & Ohio pf	5	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
13½	7	Barber As ½e)	5	9½	9⅛	9⅛	Jan 6
9⅞	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	3	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅜
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	58	10¼	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
24⅞	13⅜	Bath I W (1¼g)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	19	19	19	Jan 7
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	104	104	Jan 3
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	Dec30
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	5	7½	7	7½	Dec31
41⅜	32⅜	Bendix Av (4g)	8	38⅞	38	38	— ½
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind (1.70g)	5	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
57	50	Benf Ind pf (12½)	1	52	52	52	Dec30
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Jan 7
89½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	12	64	63½	63⅝	— ½
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	121	120	121	Jan 7
31⅞	21	Bigelow S (4)	4	21¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 3
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	15	19⅞	19¼	19⅜	— ½
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	2	31⅜	31½	31⅜	Jan 7
23⅜	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 7
21⅞	18¼	Borden(1.40g)	32	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	8	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Jan 6
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Jan 6
17¼	16½	Brewing C(new)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	4	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	8	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	6	27¼	27	27	Jan 7
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	5	41⅞	40½	40½	—1½
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 5
6⅝	1	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	1	9	9	9	
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	Dec31
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	6	13	13	13	Jan 7
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	2	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	—1⅛
35⅜	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	2	25	25	25	—1
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	2	17½	17¼	17½	
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
9⅜	5¾	Burr Add (.70g)	9	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	Jan 6
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20	20	20	Jan 6
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	3	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ¾
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	4	18½	16¼	18¼	Jan 7
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v13
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell W1.60g	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	9	11⅝	11½	11½	
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	26	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	2	34½	33⅞	33⅞	Jan 7
3⅜	1⅝	Capital Ad A	10	2	2	2	+ ⅛
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	3	27¾	27¾	27¾	Jan 7
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	10	2¾	2¾	2¾	
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	2	67½	67	67	Jan 7
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	3	41½	41¼	41¼	— ¼
29¾	18½	Celanese (2)	7	20¼	20	20	
10⅛	5⅜	Celotex Cp (1a)	4	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	6	19	19	19	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	8	2½	2½	2½	Jan 6
17	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	12	16	15½	15½	— ½
4	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2½	2½	Dec31
34⅞	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	8	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ½
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	19	19	19	Jan 6
22½	14¾	Cham P&F (1g)	1	16	16	16	Jan 7
18	5¾	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 5
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	16	35⅝	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Dec31
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	17	3⅝	3½	3½	Jan 7
13⅝	10⅛	Chi & E Ill	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jan 7
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2	2	2	
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	2	9¾	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
8¼	½	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jan 6
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (½e)	2	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	37¼	37	37¼	— ¾
54	9	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Jan 5
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	17	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 6
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	8	⅜	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8½	8½	8½	Jan 5
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
3	1	Childs Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 7
72⅛	41⅝	Chrysler (6g)	53	48¼	46¾	47	— ⅞
10¾	8	City I & F (1.20)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	City Stores	2	2½	2⅜	2½	Jan 5
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3½g	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	4	29	29	29	Jan 5
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	8	42¾	42¼	42¼	— ⅝
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	3	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅝
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	18	75½	72½	72½	—3½
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	63	63	63	
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P .½a)	3	13	13	13	— ¼
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jan 7
30¼	11	Collins & A (3g)	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅜
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	4	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
47⅜	1	Col G&E (.10g)	49	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
82½	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	52	51	51	—2
77⅜	4¼	Colum Pict	2	6	6	6	+ ⅜
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	24	24	24	
83	64	Col Carb (4.70g)	1	66½	66½	66½	Jan 7
31	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	21	17⅝	17	17¾	+ ⅜
104⅜	96	Coml Inv Tr (3)	12	22⅛	21½	21⅝	+ ⅜
377⅜	191⅜	Com T cv pf(4¼)	3	100	100	100	Dec30
110	100	Coml Solv (.50g)	14	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
12	7½	Com'th & South	14	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
1⅝	⅜	Com&Sou pf (3)	11	43⅝	43	43	— ½
65⅝	39½	Com Edis (1.80)	10	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	— ¼
30⅛	20	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
4	2¼	Congoleum (1a)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jan 7
18¾	13¼	Cons Aire .4g)	21	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
23⅜	18¼	Consol Cig (1½g)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jan 7
15⅞	9¼	Cons Cop (¾g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅞	Cons Ed (1.80g)	42	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅜
107⅜	82	Con Film Ind	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 7
1¼	¼	Con Film pf(1g)	2	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
11	7	Cons Laundries	5	1½	1½	1½	Jan 3
3½	1¼	Consol Oil (½)	50	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
6½	5	Con RR Cuba pf	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅜	¾	Consol'n Coal	2	4¾	4⅜	4¾	Jan 7
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal pf	1	23	23	23	Jan 7
30	14	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	93	93	93	Dec30
106⅝	93	Container (1½g)	3	13	13	13	
16½	11	Cont Baking	4	27⅛	23¾	27⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	2¼	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅜	111⅞	111⅜	Dec29
111⅜	111¾	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	102	102	102	Jan 7
109¾	79	Cont Can (2)	12	24¼	23⅞	24	— ¼
40½	21⅞	Cont Dia F (1)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
10	6⅝	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	41⅝	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
45⅞	35¼	Cont Mot .10g)	16	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
41⅜	23⅜	Cont Oil Del (1)	22	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
27⅛	17⅜	Cont Stl (2½g)	3	19	19	19	Jan 7
23½	15½	Cop'weld S (.80)	3	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	Jan 7
18⅞	9⅝	Cop'weld pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Jan 7
56¾	48	Corn Prods (3)	9	55¼	55	55¼	
54	42¼	Coty Inc (⅛g)	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
47⅜	27⅜	Coty Internat'l	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7⅝	¼	Crane Co (1g)	4	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
19⅞	11	C of Wheat(1.60)	7	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
19	10½	Crosley (.30g)	6	6½	6¼	6⅜	Dec

Commerce and Finance

President's Cut in Farm Aid Outlays Gets Tentative Approval

Business and Industry

Congress Told Railways Need Equipment

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission told Congress the railroads must be given materials necessary for the prompt construction of new equipment and repair of existing rolling stock to enable them to provide adequate aand efficient war service.

Reporting that the carriers had been conservative in estimating their equipment needs, the commission said there was cause for apprehension that in allocations of metals "the railroads may be deprived of the materials for the repair of the motive power and cars which are now in service."

"Already," the commission added, "construction of new equipment, it seems, has been substantially delayed, and stocks of material necessary for repairs are rapidly being depleted.

Delay Dangerous

"This is, we believe, now the greatest and imminent danger which threatens the provision of adequate and efficient railroad service during the remainder of the emergency. It is essential to the national welfare that this danger be removed."

The commission commented that there had been some indications that persons in authority "may entertain the thought that because the supplies of metals are not sufficient to meet all needs which could be reached as essential, the transportation quota should be restricted to service needs which are predominant in the emergency."

The commission recommended against this, saying:

"If such restrictions are to be imposed upon the normal commerce and industry of the country, we believe it to be far wiser that they be imposed upon the production of commodities than upon their movement after they have been produced. Restrictions of the latter character will be most difficult to plan and administer, and inevitably will have indirect results which will seriously impair the movement of all traffic, including the movement of essential war materials."

When the defense program was inaugurated, the commission said, there were apprehensions that the railroads might have difficulty in carrying the load placed upon them, but that thus far the apprehensions have proved unfounded.

Improved Conditions

The commission added that improvement in equipment, and in methods and conditions of operations, and advoidance of the mistakes made during the first world war, when many cars were taken out of circulation and used for freight, were largely responsible for storage instead of the movement of the absence to date of traffic congestion.

Legislative recommendations included:

That the commission be given authority to overrule state regulations limiting sizes and weights of trucks, when these regulations were found to be a barrier to interstate commerce.

That the commission be given emergency powers with respect to service by motor carriers similar to those it now has over rail service.

Enactment of legislation clarifying the application of land grant rates applicable to certain government shipments.

B. & O. to Abandon Phila.-N. Y. Train

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad received permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to abandon operation, under trackage rights, between Philadelphia and New York, but to maintain through train service over the lines of the Reading Company on the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.

In its application filed some time ago the B. & O. said that in recent years it had incurred a considerable financial loss in the Philadelphia-New York passenger train operations. In addition, it said, the 1941 New Jersey railroad tax law had increased its tax bill from an average of $13,000 to $285,000.

Sears, Roebuck Sales 29.6 P. C. Above 1941

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Company, mail order and retail merchandise firm, reported record sales for December and the 11 months ended December 31.

Sales in December, 1941, were $119,069,477, a gain of 24.2 per cent over $95,874,765 in December, 1940. For the 11 months ended December 31 sales totaled $906,085,559, up 29.6 per cent over $699,336,949 in the comparative 1940 period.

Raw Sugar at 4-Year High

NEW YORK—The 1941 average price for raw sugar, duty paid basis at New York, is 3.378 cents per pound as against 2.786 cents per pound for 1940, an increase of a little over 21.2 per cent, and the highest since 1937 when the figure was 3.443 cents per pound, according to Lamborn and Company.

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Prices on Three Types of Machinery To Be Stabilized

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson has moved to stabilize prices at the Oct. 1 level on three important types of industrial machinery—construction equipment, ceramic machinery and equipment, and hoists, cranes and derricks.

Mr. Henderson asked manufacturers of hoists, cranes and derricks by letter not to raise their net sales prices above the Oct. 1 level and called a meeting of companies manufacturing these products in Washington Jan. 15 to discuss price procedure in the industry.

Distributors and dealers of construction equipment were requested, also by letter, not to change their present customary margins on equipment and to refrain from changing their delivery or service practises and fees in any way which would increase current charges.

Manufacturers of construction equipment previously had been asked not to increase prices above the level of Oct. 1 without consent of the Office of Price Administration.

The letter to dealers is intended to accomplish for the ultimate purchaser the same price stability achieved by the restraints on manufacturers' prices. The dealers and distributors were invited to a meeting with OPA officials in Chicago Jan. 10.

About 70 firms in the ceramic machinery and equipment industry were asked to confer with price officials in Washington Jan. 20. At the same time they were asked not to raise prices above the Oct. 1 figures. Letters addressed to the companies noted that price increases would directly influence ability to produce building materials, electrical insulators, refractories for industrial furnaces, and ceramic substitutes for strategic metals required for the war effort.

Japan Fixes Value Hong Kong Dollar

TOKYO (Official broadcast recorded by AP)—The Domei News Agency reported from Hong Kong that Hong Kong dollars now were subject to exchange for Japanese military notes at the rate of two dollars for one yen.

Before the fall of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong dollar was worth 25 cents. The last quotation on the yen was 23.4 cents. The 2-for-1 exchange rate therefore more than doubles the yen's value at the expense of holders of Hong Kong dollars.

Pacific Firm Buys Control Of Seaboard Finance Corp.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Purchase of the controlling interest of the Seaboard Finance Corporation of Washington, D. C., by the National Funding Corporation has been announced by W. A. Thompson, President of National Funding.

Founded by Scott B. Appleby, leading financier since 1901, the corporation is old and well established in the East and controls 20 offices in nine eastern and midwestern States.

Officers and employees will be retained. Headquarters will remain in Washington, D. C. The purchase will increase the number of offices operated by National Funding Corporation to 45 in 13 States. The National Funding headquarters will remain in Los Angeles.

N. E. Telephone Gains

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. announced that there was a net gain of 74,324 telephones in service during the 12 months of 1941. This represents the largest gain for any year since 1923 and compares with a figure of 40,882 for 12 months of 1940. 1941 also showed the largest December gain since 1923, the figure being 7,989 compared with 2,977 for December, 1940.

One-Man Price Control Asked By President

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP) — President Roosevelt asked the Senate today to vest broad wartime price controls in a "single responsible individual."

In messages to democratic leader Alben Barkley (Ky.) and Senator Prentiss Brown (D-Mich.), floor manager for the pending price control measure, the Chief Executive said: "I am somewhat disturbed by reports that a board has been suggested as a substitute for a single individual. I am also disturbed at the suggestion that control over agricultural commodities be separated from all other articles and vested in the Department of Agriculture."

The unusual Presidential message on a pending legislative measure was seen as an Administration effort to defeat two proposed amendments, one by the potent Senate farm bloc, led by Senator John Bankhead (D-Ala.), to give the Secretary of Agriculture a veto power on all farm price ceilings, and a second by Senator Robert Taft (R-Ohio) asking that price-fixing powers be placed in a board of five members.

Hits Division of Control

"I strongly hope that no division of control will be made," the President wrote. "The whole price structure is linked together."

Senator Taft urged enactment of a stringent price control bill, telling the Senate that this country must prepare for war lasting at least five years.

If there is no control of prices, they might increase by as much as 400 per cent over what they were before the emergency began, and even with the enactment of an effective bill, they are likely to continue their upward trend, he said.

"If we can possibly hold the increase in prices to 10 per cent a year we will have done a good job," the Ohio Senator declared.

In reply to questions by Senator Josh Lee (D), of Oklahoma, Senator Taft said he thought it would be a mistake for the Price Administrator, now Leon Henderson, to make any attempt at the present time to fix ceilings on cotton, wheat, corn and other agricultural products of which surpluses exist.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, interrupted to say he believed it was necessary for the Senate to restore to the bill a House-approved provision barring attempts by the Price Administrator to bring about changes in business practices while fixing prices. The Senate Banking Committee had eliminated this section from the bill.

May Force Business Changes

Senator Taft pointed out that the committee had specified in the measure that the price administrator could not fix prices based on such low costs that advertising would be eliminated. However, Senator Taft said the way was left open for the administrator to force dozens of other changes in business methods, adding:

"Mr. Henderson has got a lot of ideas about how business practices ought to be changed."

Senator Bankhead said 50 votes, a clear majority, had been lined up for the farm bloc's proposal to give the Agriculture Secretary veto power on farm ceilings.

Both Senators Brown and Barkley questioned Senator Bankhead's claim but indicated they would delay any test of votes until Friday.

Administration leaders asked Senator Taft's support even though he differs with them over administration of the wartime price controls. Senator Taft asked that the far-reaching powers be entrusted to a board of five members, with the price administrator as chairman. Senator Brown said that President Roosevelt wanted a single administrator and most Senators expected Leon Henderson, acting price administrator under executive orders, to get any new post created by the pending bill.

Shoe Makers Have Answer to Tire Famine—A Sturdier Walking Shoe

CHICAGO (AP)—The nation's shoe manufacturers came up today with a ready answer to the tire famine—a sturdier walking shoe.

This type of women's shoe, in a variety of colors and designs, was stressed as exhibits were unveiled for buyers at the opening of the four-day national shoe fair.

L. E. Langston, Executive Vice-President of the National Shoe Retailers Association, said early orders for a sturdy type of women's shoe were 100 per cent more than last year.

He attributed the increase to a growing popularity of the casual shoe and additional burdens of walking and standing which will be imposed by defense activities.

Officials estimated that more than 10,000 buyers would examine the 1,060 exhibits on display at the fair, which is sponsored by the National Shoe Retailers Association and the National Boot & Shoe Manufacturers Association.

They said no shortage of materials existed yet, and that retailers would offer as many styles and varieties this spring and summer as in the past.

The effect of the war effort on the shoe industry holds a place of prominence on the program. Dr. John Kenneth Galbraith, director of the price division, OPM, is scheduled to detail the procedure of issuing price schedules, establishing maximum prices and maintaining justified price movements.

U. G. I. Discloses Sale Of Eight Small Ice Units

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The United Gas Improvement Company disclosed it has sold eight small ice companies scattered throughout the west and southwest and formerly controlled by Commonwealth Utilities Corporation of Delaware, a subsidiary.

The firms were among 13 nonutility subsidiaries which the Securities and Exchange Commission had directed U. G. I. to dispose of.

They are located in Oklahoma City, Okla., Tucson and Phoenix, Ariz., Springfield, Mo., Louisville, Ky., and Arkansas City, Kan.

NAM Sees Plane Built Every Four Minutes, Tank Every Seven

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Analyzing President Roosevelt's production schedule for the United States for 1942 and 1943 as voiced in his state of the nation speech on Tuesday, the National Association of Manufacturers said that the program calls for the turning out next year an airplane every four minutes, a tank every seven minutes and fractionally more than two ships a day.

The aircraft industry will require "spectacular increases" in employment and floor space to turn out aircraft at that speed, the Association said. It estimated that from 193,000 workers in 1940 the aircraft industry would have to expand to 1,392,000 in 1943.

Required floor space for military airplane production in 1943 is estimated by the association at 140,000,000 square feet, about one third the area of Manhattan Island. At present time 47,000,000 square feet of floor space is devoted to the production of airplanes, the N. A. M. reported.

The association, recalling that the Government has given out little information relative to tank production, estimated that current production was about 2,800 units a month, or 33,600 a year. To meet the President's call for 75,000 in 1943 the industry will have to turn tanks out at more than double present rates, it said.

The manufacturers said the 8,000,000 deadweight tons goal for shipbuilding during 1942 compared with actual production of 13,627,311 tons under the United States Shipping Board program during the First World War and with a 1941 production of 1,100,000 tons. At the end of the past year 833 seagoing merchant vessels were under construction in the nation, the association revealed.

At the beginning of the war in Europe there were only 83 ways in the country capable of accommodating vessels more than 300 feet in length, the association reported, adding that there are now 406 ways in 65 shipyards that can build seagoing vessels. The increase has also been reflected in the expansion of drydock, machine shop and other shipbuilding facilities, it said.

The N. A. M. reported that 537,000 workers were employed in American shipyards at the end of 1941 compared to 240,700 at the beginning of that year. It estimated that to meet the President's program of 18,000,000 deadweight tons in the next two years, the labor force of the industry would have to be increased to 1,000,000 men, including 250,000 who would have to be trained anew.

Family Car to Be Treated Like Baby Or Traded In, Declare Auto Dealers

NEW YORK (AP)—The average family car is either going to be sold or else treated like a baby in the next few months, automobile dealers and service men said.

Repair inquiries picked up "terrifically" this morning; almost as large was the number of owners seeking to sell.

Those were the first results here of the federal ban on new car sales and the announcement that rationing would follow.

Dealers Upset

Dealers were upset and some called conditions "chaotic."

The nation's 41,000 dealers in new passenger cars and trucks were reported looking for new angles to the car business. Most planned to expand repair departments, it was reported. There were numerous unofficial predictions of unemployment for some of the sales and service employees, estimated to total around 1,300,000.

The repair men were worried about a possible parts shortage, but were pleased with increased business. Used car dealers thought sales might improve.

The manager of one of the largest used car departments in New York said:

"There is a marked increase now in the number of people wishing to unload their automobiles because they know they won't be able to buy new tires and fear the parts available for repairs may decrease to a large degree."

The service men pointed out:

"A lot of folks with pretty good cars have hesitated between getting a new one and getting 'Old Lizzie' fixed up. This is going to make up their minds for them."

Repair Costs

What will it cost to put the average four or five-year-old car in top-notch condition?

"Around $150 to $200 at the outside ought to bring most 1936 model or later cars right up to snuff," one repair man said. "There are some not worth fixing. But just recently I got an order from a fellow with a 1936. All I could find wrong was around $30 worth of work, including labor.

"Repair business has been picking up for a couple of months now, and with the financing companies helping out on the big jobs, a lot more people are going to get their old cars in shape."

Schram Says Federal Rule No Substitute For Free Enterprise

NEW YORK (AP)—Emil Schram, President of the New York Stock Exchange, told a meeting of the Advertising Club that "if American business wants to run its own show when the war is over," it will have to develop new and effective remedies for economic ills.

"Governmental regulation," Mr. Schram said in a speech prepared for his first public address since he became president of the exchange, "however well administered, is no effective substitute in our free enterprise system for private regulation because it does not provide the same responsibility and incentive for fostering growth and development."

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 4

How to Avoid Common Errors

Twenty-two million persons, firms, and corporations, it is estimated, will probably file income-tax returns this year. These returns begin to trickle in around Jan. 1. Every return for the calendar year 1941 must be in by midnight of March 16. In order to handle the enormous volume of work alone entailed of receiving these returns, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has greatly increased its staff in its several district offices. The experience of former years shows that the Bureau is always swamped with late returns. If taxpayers will file their returns early, they will find that this will be mutually beneficial to them and to the Government.

A large number of these returns contain errors which, if not corrected by the audit, would result to the disadvantage of the taxpayer. Many persons pay in more than the amount of the tax due; others fail to take advantage of the personal exemption, the credit allowed for dependents, or deductions from gross income to which they are entitled.

In making out your income-tax return, read carefully and study the instructions that accompany the forms on which the tax is computed. If you need more information, it may be obtained at the office of the collector of internal revenue, deputy collector, or an internal revenue agent in charge. When you visit an internal revenue office to get assistance in making out your return, take a copy of your 1940 return with you.

1941 Refined Sugar Price Gains

NEW YORK—The 1941 average price for refined sugar, net cash at New York, including excise tax, is 4.922 cents per pound, against 4.337 cents in 1940, a gain of 13.5 per cent. The 1941 average is the highest since 1932 when the figure was 4.99 cents per pound, according to Lamborn and Company.

U. S. Urges Makers To Standardize Glass Containers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has asked manufacturers of jars and bottles to conserve war-essential raw materials by simplifying bottle sizes, shapes and finishes.

The appeal by Lessing J. Rosenwald, chief of the Industrial Conservation Bureau of OPM, was addressed to packers, bottlers and other users of glass containers as well as to manufacturers.

Mr. Rosenwald said that reduction of the variety of sizes and designs would permit more efficient use of manpower, fuel and equipment and would accomplish important savings of critical materials.

"Utmost economy and efficiency," in the consumption of soda ash and other chemicals used in the glass-container industry is necessitated by growing scarcity of these materials, Rosenwald said. The simplification program should include also the use of a greater proportion of large-size containers, he said, and iron used for molds could be conserved by elimination of fancy designs.

Locomotives for Latin America

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The General Electric Company is building 10 locomotives for delivery through the International General Electric Company for service in Latin America. Eight 40-ton mining locomotives have been ordered by the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation for service in Chile. Two 44-ton diesel electric locomotives have been ordered for general railway service in Mexico by the Mexican Government Railways.

Farm Bloc Accepts Slash In U. S. Grants

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt's proposal to slash about a third of a billion dollars from federal outlays for farmers has won tentative acceptance from farm-minded members of Congress.

Leaders of the potent Senate farm bloc said they agreed with the President that higher market prices of agricultural products should reduce Treasury expenditures for farm aid but they said that every proposed reduction would be studied.

Senator Russell (D) of Georgia, who has directed passage of record-breaking farm appropriation bills in recent years, remarked that "It is possible we can make some reductions not listed by the President. We will examine every item to see if it is justified and can be reduced without crippling the farm program."

Recommends Cuts

The President's budget recommended a cut of $376,222,849 in the 1943 appropriations for direct farm aid below the $1,187,446,773 voted by Congress for the present fiscal year which ends June 30. He also recommended a slash of $145,000,000 in borrowing authority for such activities as rural electrification, farm tenancy and rural rehabilitation.

Included in the $811,223,924 recommended for Government aid to agriculture during the next fiscal year was $450,000,000 to continue soil conservation payments to farmers co-operating with the Administration farm program and $47,982,910 for benefit payments to producers under the Sugar Act.

The President made no specific recommendation for a parity payment fund, for which Congress voted $212,000,000 this fiscal year, noting that rising farm prices indicated farmers might get a parity price—or fair exchange return—in the markets. If these payments were needed, the message said, Congress could provide them later.

Loan Program

Loan programs were reduced as follows: Rural electrification from $100,000,000 to $10,000,000; farm tenancy from $50,000,000 to $40,000,000; and rural rehabilitation from $125,000,000 to $75,000,000. Congress has avoided direct appropriations on these items by directing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to advance these funds to the farm lending units.

Administrative funds for all these agencies and most of the regular agriculture department bureaus also were reduced.

Still another major reduction was in funds for the surplus marketing program which has involved free distribution of food to needy persons under the stamp plan. The President recommended that this fund be held to $132,000,000, the estimated share of customs receipts automatically diverted for agricultural purposes. Last year Congress added a direct appropriation to bring the total to $222,979,589.

General Classified

ROOMS TO LET

PALM BEACH, FLA. — Near ocean and church; accommodations; private home; $3.00 per day single, $4.00 double; transportation to church. SHAD-O-LAWN, 231 Australian Ave.

Local Classified

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street BOulevard 8-7030

REAL ESTATE
advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

KEW GARDENS, L. I.—2½ rooms; SUBLET 5 months; attractive location; business couple; near 8th Ave. subway; immediate occupancy; $42.50. GARDINER, 80-15 Grenfell Avenue. PL 3-7010.

N. Y. C., West 238th St.—Sublet 2½, all outside; southern exposure, unobstructed view; sacrifice $35. KI 3-2159—10 to 12 a. m.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY—Large Livingroom, Bedroom and Bath. Midtown near Fifth Avenue. $65.00 monthly. Can be seen by appointment. EL. 5-9699.

BEAUTIFUL new apt. in Logan, near subway; 2 large rooms and kitchenette, dinette and bath; reasonable. Michigan 0106 (Philadelphia, Pa.)

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N. Y. C., 339 West 88th—Real buy. Chevrolet deluxe sedan, 1934; A-1 motor, brakes, clutch; 35,000 mileage; reasonable. HYDE, SC 4-9495.

BEAUTY SHOPS

WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, 731 Flatbush Ave.—3 items $1.00 every day. Open 10 a. m.-8:30 p. m. Tel. BU. 4-9028. Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROOMS AND BOARD

N. Y. C., 601 West 115th (Apt. 116)—Columbia—South and west exposures; single or double; fireproof house; meals optional.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Lady would like to live with a family, Christian Scientists preferred; in neighborhood of Brighton. Answer, 208 Scott St., Newark, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Entrance on Hemenway St.—Room for 1 or 2 persons; transients; near The Christian Science Mother Church. Miss Hanscom, Ken. 1436.

BOSTON, 58 FENWAY, S. 10 (entrance on Hemenway St.)—Comfortable room in quiet private home.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Room for business woman, breakfast privileges; near Christian Science church. Evenings after 6—President 3-7439. 1144 Bergen St. (Apt. 4).

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55—Attractive sunny rooms, private bath; kitchen privileges; desirable location. ROACH, CI. 7-6300 after 2.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—LARGE FRONT connecting double room, near bath; also single room; private family. 623 6th St. S. W., DI 9219.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS woman wishes 1 or 2 unfurnished rooms in refined private home easily accessible downtown Manhattan. Write Box R-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study; good food; 3 baths, radiator each room; open all year; loving hospitality; $14. Booklets. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

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QUIET and secluded home for those needing rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Baldwin 7705.

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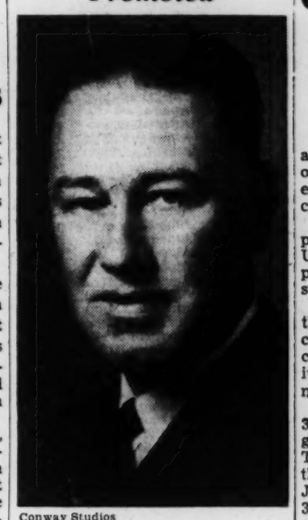

Conway Studios

Dean Rollans

Elected Vice-President in Charge of Sales for the Wickwire Spencer Steel Co. Mr. Rollans has been with the company a number of years. His former position was General Sales Manager.

Revenue Freight Carloadings Rise 16.3 P. C. in 1941

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Loading of revenue freight on the railroads of the United States in 1941 totaled 42,284,927 cars, according to complete reports for the year, the Association of American Railroads announced.

This was an increase of 5,927,073 cars or 16.3 per cent above 1940, and an increase of 8,373,429 cars or 24.7 per cent above 1939.

Total loadings by commodities in 1941 compared with 1940 follow:

	1941	1940	P.C. Inc.
Grain and grain products	2,022,419	1,834,593	10.2
Livestock	650,490	685,282	*5.1
Coal	7,590,002	6,819,614	11.3
Coke	677,634	548,686	23.5
Forest products	2,184,987	1,799,650	21.4
Ore	2,682,242	2,148,428	24.8
Merchandise, L.C.L	8,041,367	7,679,389	4.7
Miscellaneous	18,435,786	14,842,212	24.2
Total	42,284,927	36,357,854	16.3

*Decrease.

Local Classified

(Continued)

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FIREPROOF BUILDING—PADDED VANS
Individual rooms for each account
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Tra. 7-6000

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WANTED—Christian Scientists to learn nursing; moderate salary while learning; instructress trained at the Christian Science Benevolent Sanatorium in Boston. Write for details: TENACRE FOUNDATION, Princeton, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MEN

STRUCTURAL and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

required by large aircraft concern on East Coast. Excellent opportunities for young men with at least two years college training in Civil, Electrical, or Mechanical Engineering. Positions also open for experienced structural engineers. Give full particulars regarding training, experience, and salary expected, as well as photo in first letter. U. S. Citizens only. Box X-2, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 1550, N. Y., N. Y.

WANTED—Man with selling ability, acquainted with furniture and works of art, to make himself generally useful in Auction Gallery; chance for advancement; write stating experience, religion and salary expected. Box X-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADY would like motherly type woman (Christian Scientist preferred) to care for 7-year-old daughter and small apartment; good home; small salary; vicinity of N. Y. Write Box K-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEWORKER, colored, wanted in Christian Science home, Monday through Friday; 12 noon until after dinner; business couple; 2 school children. Call South 8-3931, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Manufacturer of Beauty products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor has dignified opportunity for married woman or widow who has probably never worked before but now finds it necessary to have additional income. Right woman can build profitable clientele in own community. Commission. Write Box BC-100, S. 3-101, General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

NEAT colored girl desires part-time position, care of child or seamstress preferred; Protestant. Tel. AU 3-4030, N. Y. C.

ALERT woman, Christian Scientist, experienced caring for infants or adults, wishes permanent position N. Y. C. or vicinity. Write Box R-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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INTERIORS Fine Upholstering, Beautiful Fabrics, Draperies, Lamps
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3-PIECE SUITE, springs retied, rewebbed relined, your premises; $10; guaranteed. Estimates on recovering. STILLMAN, PResident 2-3663, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 61 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251

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Now at
READ'S
JANUARY SALE
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Reductions in All Departments. Good advice is "Buy Now"

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DOYLE'S BAKERY
CHOCOLATE ÉCLAIRS
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CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

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Dresses $14.95 Now $7.50; $19.95 Now $9.50; $29.95 Now $14.95
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Budget Beauty Salon
SPECIALS: Mon.—Tues.—Wed.
Shampoo and Finger Wave 65c
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CONNECTICUT

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CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

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Winter Clothing
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Charge Accounts Invited
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Stamford and South Norwalk

Season's Greetings
MARGUERITE BEAUTY SALON

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WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
"Be smart about clothes and money"
Attend Our Great January Sale

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Our business is founded on the policy of serving the thrift-minded people of Waterbury with quality merchandise at lowest prices.
BUY HERE IN DEFENSE OF YOUR DOLLAR!

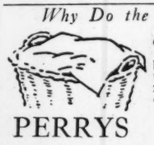
Shop at
Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND STREET

January Sale
Pictures, Mirrors, Lamps, Giftwares
at discounts of 10% to 50%
CURTIS ART CO.
WEST MAIN AT LEAVENWORTH ST.

Sullivan's
Boys' and Men's Wear
70 SOUTH MAIN STREET
For the Little Boys—
SNO SUITS $6.98 and more with or without hoods

See These Great Bargains!
P. N. Foundation Garments
now at a reduced price.
$5.00 from $7.50
The Miller & Peck Co.

Flowering Plants
Keep summer within your home all year!
SAXE & FLOTO
FLORISTS
41 West Main Street Phone 3-1112

Why Do the Laundry?

Clothes won't dry if hung out in a blizzard. We return them partly dry or finished, as you desire.
PERRYS Phone 3-3161

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Martindale Employment Service
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in
Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept. Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
Licensed Employment Agent
Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461

Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

BALTIMORE
PHOTO & BLUE PRINT CO.
Hearst Tower Baltimore, Md.
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-MURALS
For decorative purposes—Consult us

Let
COLONIAL MAID LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
Handle Your Laundry and Dry Cleaning Worries
A phone call to our plant today will drive your wash-day cares away.
University 2050 32nd and Falls, Cliff Head

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE
(Continued)

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE
Complete Beauty Service
Expert Operators
Moderate Prices

CATHERINE E. LESSNER, *Prop.*
4710 Gwynn Oak Ave. Liberty 3842

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE
Women's Fine Shoes
$4.45
W. G. Griswold
21 Steuben Street Phone 4-6814

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR SAFEKEEPING OF SECURITIES AND VALUABLE PERSONAL PAPERS—RATES REASONABLE.
City Safe Deposit Co.
100 State St. Tel. 3-3259

Muhlfelder's
55 NORTH PEARL STREET ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2107

SPRING FLOWERS
Daffodils—Iris—Etc.
Danker
121 NORTH PEARL STREET

WHITNEY'S JANUARY SALES
offers Saving Opportunities in all departments
SHOP AND SAVE

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

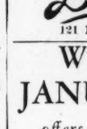
BAY SHORE

MORRIS FREEDMAN
Authorized Agent for General Electric
7-9-11 West Main Street
Telephone Bay Shore 20

BAY SHORE—Islip

ISLIP COAL & FEED CO.
You'll Like Our Weigh
FUEL OIL
KOPPERS COKE
Tels.: Bay Shore 1139—Islip 1122

BINGHAMTON

BARNES FLOWERS
90 CHENANGO STREET

Flowers for all occasions
C. STUART MACE
2-7289

"If It's Clean— It's Odorless"
AMERICAN DRY CLEANING CO.
Dial 2-8070 19 Main Street

LOCKTITE
ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St.

Walter's Socony Service
COR. MAIN AND MURRAY STREETS
Gas—Oil
Lubrication—Batteries
Tires
Plus "FRIENDLY SERVICE"
H. P. WALTER, Prop. 4-9840

Defending Your Dollar
During January Sales of Furs, Men's and Women's Clothing, White Goods and Domestics, Prices are lower because orders were placed last summer and early fall. Thrifty people will surely save money on purchases made during these sales
AT McLEAN'S

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

January Clearance Sale
A host of bargains for every member of the family
Take advantage of this once-a-year opportunity to supply your complete quality footwear needs.
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily. Telephone: Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRONXVILLE INN
STEAK—CHICKEN—FISH
ALL CHARCOAL-BROILED
COMPLETE PLANK STEAK DINNER, $1.25
Luncheon 60c-75c Dinner $1.00
Sunday Dinner $1.25 Supper 75c
ALSO A LA CARTE
Club Luncheons, Dinners, Wedding, Shower and Bridge Parties Thoughtfully Planned, Skillfully Executed
For Reservations Tel. BR. 2-4224
56 Pondfield Rd., W. Cor. Bronxville Rd.

Protect Your Right to Drive!
Insure with
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO. 8-6500

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Riverside 5397, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hens & Kelly, Inc.
give and redeem
S. & H. Green Stamps
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

LOVELY FLOWERS
for all occasions
Buffalo's Bonded Telegraph Florist
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

NIXON'S CAMERA SHOPS
1519 HERTEL AVE. DE. 0367
2811 DELAWARE AVE., KENMORE, N. Y.

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Agency for
LONGINES and WITTNAUER WATCHES and CLOCKS
Our Budget Plan is made for your convenience
1558 Main Street GA. 3860

TO KEEP YOUR HAIR LOVELY
Depend upon our expert hair conditioning, waving and styling.
Dubonnet
BEAUTY SALON
309 Parkside Ave. Un. 3780

Utica Flower Shop
Complete FLOWER Service
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS
GRant 5381
Utica at Elmwood

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

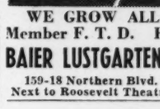
In the Heart of the West Side
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Flowers Fresh and Beautiful
976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 0947, 0948
CORNER BIDWELL PARKWAY

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

ANTHRACITE
Egg and Nut $12.90
Stove 13.10
75c Discount C.O.D.

Price subject to change without notice.
Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat, no dust—no muss—no fuss.
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300
BUFFALO, N. Y.


HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Longley
The Finest in FLOWERS at All Times
Telephones WA 3545, WA 4600

ELMHURST

General Insurance
W. B. DICKINSON
Specialized Service
Best American Stock Companies
43-26 91st Place NE. 9-4116

FAR ROCKAWAY

Last Three Days of Sale of Red Cross Shoes Only
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes *for Children*
Florsheim Shoes *for Men*
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th St. Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN FLORIST, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Theatre Ind. 3-4444-4445

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone. Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stafford Meat Market
96-11 Metropolitan Ave. Bou. 8-7918

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS - JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St., Republic 9-5360

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires, Lubrication, Car Washing, Power Prover, Simonizing
Fuel Oil Contracts Taken
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO. 8-8501-2

FREEPORT

NU-BLUE SUNOCO
CARL GROEPLER'S SERVICE STATION
Expert Automobile Repairs
Wheel Alignment
Cor. N. Main and Davis St. Ph. Free. 2895

New 1942 Edition
YOUR INCOME TAX
Price $1.00
BRAITHWAITE
10 Church Street Freeport, N. Y.

FREEPORT—Merrick

Thinking of
BIRTHDAYS and PARTIES?
Order our
Delicious Ice Cream Cake
SODA RAHN'S CANDY
53 Merrick Ave. Phone Free. 4816

GLOVERSVILLE

Essoheat Fuel Oil
DYE OIL CO.
PHONE 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE
For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE
(Continued)

The Imperial Washable Wallpapers
Sherwin-Williams Paints
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

FARHART GARAGE
Sales Buick *Service*
The best in used cars
Gloversville 4034 · Johnstown 646 · Amsterdam 542

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Largest Stock of
ARMSTRONG'S
LINOLEUM
IN FULTON COUNTY
ARGERSINGER'S

MAUDE E. ANNABLE
Piano Instruction
The Faelten System—the progressive series in private lesson or in class.
PHONE 2099-W 125 SECOND AVE.

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Manhattan Food Stores
521 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck, N. Y.
Full Line
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Quality Meats
PHONE GREAT NECK 4482

ZENITH MOTOR SALES, Inc.
SALES—SERVICE
Renewed Guaranteed Used Cars
16 CUTTER MILL ROAD

Community Service Station
Middle Neck Road. Next to Kenwood Apts
Mobilgas
Socony Products
TEL. GREAT NECK 1012

BARROW MUSIC SHOPS
RADIOS SERVICE
Records and Music Supplies
CAPEHART AGENCY
Great Neck 2015 Open Evenings Manhasset 1415

HEMPSTEAD

-ON-
LONG ISLAND

ALBERT'S
FOR Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

CORSET SALE
Foundation Garments by Famous Makers
Prices reduced for exceptional savings
ETTINGER'S
239 Fulton Avenue

CAPEHART
Radio-Phonograph with F. M.
Priced from $179.50 to $1195.00
COOPERS
53 Main St., Hempstead 121
We carry a complete line of Popular and Classical Records

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

January CLEARANCE SALE
Every Dress Reduced
Values 7.98 to 16.98—Choice 4.98 up
Every Hat Reduced
Formerly Priced 1.98 to 4.98—Now $1.00-$2.00
Fann's
253 FULTON AVENUE

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.
Hempstead 521

M. BREWER & COMPANY
FURRIERS
117 Main Street
20 Years in Hempstead
Annual Sale
DRESSES — COATS
Reduction Up to 50%
Marthé-Robet
251 Fulton Avenue

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Carol Green's
January Corset Sale
Reductions Up to 33⅓%
All standard brands: Flexees, Gossard, MisSimplicity, Vassarette, Warner Brothers, Nemoflex, Silkskin.
Free Fittings and Alterations
253 Fulton St. Hempstead · 80 S. Main St. Freeport

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 S. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive, but not expensive

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola
MINEOLA SKATING RINK
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
Hammond Organ and Novachord
Home of Dance Skaters

HOLLIS

BEST'S BAKERY
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Ha. 6-6796 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COLONY BEAUTY SALON

14 Expert Beauticians
Largest Beauty Salon in Jackson Heights
HA. 6-7870
37-39 82nd Street

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

DINNER BELL RESTAURANT
INC.
SOUTHERN MENUS
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
11:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Private Parties and Wedding Parties Accommodated in Colonial Room
83-02 37th AVENUE HAV. 4-8080

WHEN HUNGRY CALL
RAY'S DELICATESSEN
HAvemeyer 9-3403
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Formerly New Tip Top who has served you for 10 years.
Hot Roast Chicken and All Kinds of Meats Our Specialty
All Kinds of Salads and Sandwiches
75-15 37TH AVENUE

FIELDS
for Women's Children's Infants Wear
STORES AT
- JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
- ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue
- ASTORIA—Steinway Street corner Jamaica Ave.

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear Clothes, $35 and $28.50

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIERS
Our 14th Annual
JANUARY FUR SALE
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

S. RUBIN
AFTER CHRISTMAS SALE
of House Furnishings and Electrical Gifts and Appliances
81-07 NORTHERN BLVD. HA. 9-0176

BETTY HAT SHOP
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
200 Hats at $2.95
37-31 82nd Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

JAMAICA

JAMAICA REFRIGERATION
150-06 Liberty Ave.
SERVICE—SALES
Approved Authorized Dealers
• NORGE • KELVINATOR
• G. E. • PHILCO
• FRIGIDAIRE • CROSLEY
For prompt repair service—Republic 9-7755

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
Payment over 18 months
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

JAMESTOWN

RHOE B. HENDERSON
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Wellman Bldg. Phone 3886

LUNDQUIST HARDWARE
Solicit Your Business
2 So. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

QUALITY
MASTER MARKET
Groceries—Meats
300 W. Third St. Jamestown, N. Y.

JANUARY SALES
—in defense of your dollars—
Now in Progress
NELSON'S OF JAMESTOWN

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 N. Main St. Phone 6146

Vitalized Keystone Gasoline
Emblem Motor Oil
Red Star Lubrication Service, Inc.
Don Livengood, Mgr.
116 E. 4th St. Tel. 5708

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

January Clearance
NOW GOING ON
BIGELOW'S Jamestown N. Y.

KENMORE

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

OSBORN DAIRY
712 Military Road
RI 2946
Dairy Products for Every Meal

LARCHMONT

Gracious Gifts of Enduring Beauty
Lottie C. Dillon
1930 PALMER AVENUE

DE SOTO—PLYMOUTH SERVICE
HENRY MALLETTE
Repairs on All Cars
5 NORTH AVENUE
TEL. LARCHMONT 2-2003

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal White-Red — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

Reductions on Coat Sets and Snow Suits for Boys and Girls
I. Jacobson & Son
21-23 Atlantic Avenue

MANHASSET

PAUL A. NIELSON
Insurance Underwriter
Insurance and Nothing Else Since 1912
One Park Avenue, Manhasset, L. I.
Phone Manhasset 822

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone MOunt Vernon 7-2877-J 9-11 a. m daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Charles Peyser
Westchester's Oldest Furrier
FINE FURS
Custom-Made Restyled — Ready to Wear Repaired
55 FOURTH AVE. Mo. 8-9002

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. MO 8-8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

YORK SHOE STORES
RED CROSS SHOES
"In all the newest styles and materials"
$6.50
21 Fourth Avenue MO. 8-7296

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

NEWBURGH

Savings for You in the
JANUARY SALES
at
Shoemaker's
Department Stores, Founded in 1863

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

HYDOL VEEDOL — GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Vogels Shoe Store
88 WATER ST., NEWBURGH N. Y.

A. A. Volkringer
CHOICE MEATS
and POULTRY
218 Broadway TEL. 1307
Free Delivery

NEW ROCHELLE

MOVING?
Depend on Westchester's Neptune—the choice of more than 126,000 families during 41 years. Ask for an estimate, without obligation.
NEPTUNE STORAGE
NEw Rochelle 2-1300

SENTINEL OIL COMPANY, Inc.
The only bulk storage plant for Fuel Oil in New Rochelle. Make "SENTINEL"
"Guardian of your winter comfort" with weather controlled service.
NEW ROCHELLE 2-8330
Evans Street

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 2-0081

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
MO 8-8884, FA 4-3948, NE 2-1412

Annual January Sale
DR. SCHOLL'S FOOT COMFORT SHOP
462 Main Street
(Next to Arnold Constable's)
N. R. 2-3215

Crossword Quiz Answers

V	E	N	I	C	E			B	E	N	N	E	T	
E		A	T	O	P			E	R	I	E		O	
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G	O	T		A	G	I	L	E		L	I	E		
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R	I	A	L	T	O			D	U	N	C	A	N	

693

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 2-5655 9 to 10:30 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Forget
YOUR FUEL OIL!
It's OUR job to remember to keep your tank filled, when you say, "OKAY! PUT ME ON YOUR FREE FUEL OIL AUTOMATIC DELIVERY SERVICE!"
Phone N. R. 2-1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL and LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Road

Henry, Hairdresser
Individual Permanents by Expert Operators
Tel. New Rochelle 2-3552
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place

LIEBMAN'S
Quality Apparel for Children from Kindergarten to High School
Corner Main and Church Streets
New Rochelle, N. Y.

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
490 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 2-8010

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

I. B. COHEN & SONS, Inc.
Better Quarters
Improved Service
Clothiers to Men and Boys
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NEW YORK CITY

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(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

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We Telegraph Flowers

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Direct From Our Farms at
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Chrysanthemums, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
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Phones
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219 WOLF'S LANE

NEW YORK

PELHAM (Continued)

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
A PEL-MEL Flexible Oil Permanent Wave can easily be set in many fashions. You can go from one extreme to the other. Just the thing for the social season.
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PELHAM 8-1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
Come in and browse around. We are well stocked on the things you may find are hard to get.
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Permanent Waving a Specialty
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"Fruit of the Loom" Sheets and Pillow Cases—"Cannon" Turkish Towels Reasonably Priced
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$5.45
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Colonial Coal, also Esso Fuel Oil
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Luckey, Platt & Company

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
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Phone 5399 No. Cedar St. Phone 197

THE UP-TO-DATE CO.
Final Clearance Sale
Now in Progress

QUEENS VILLAGE

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2212

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SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

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Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
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NEW YORK

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'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900

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YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

It is smart to be thrifty SALE TIME now at

PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
Fitting the hard-to-fit foot for 25 years
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Whatever your insurance needs:—
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COAL
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Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
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Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
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BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
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Van Ingen Fuel Service
COAL COKE
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Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

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formerly
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STREET and NUMBER_____
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MC-3
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NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

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We deliver Culver 481-489

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Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

BIG BEN'S
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

SCARSDALE

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

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DRAPERIES BEDDING
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Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
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Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
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Foundation Garments
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$3.50 to $10
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Make your selections now
The IDAMAE SHOPPE
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VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

St. Albans Motors
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A. A. A.
Repairs on All Make Cars
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OILS GASOLINE

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201-16 Linden Blvd. Tel. Lau. 8-3552
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Modern Hair Stylist
Permanent Waving Expert, on Modern Methods
Where the Promise Is Performed

NEW YORK

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SOUTHERN WEAR for Women and Misses. Fashions to Correctly Interpret the Spirit of the times.

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Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So Warren opp Onondaga Hotel

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4104

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GROCERIES and MEATS
Dependable Service Always
239-43 South Ave. Tel. 5-3151—5-3154
We Deliver

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The Greatest
WHITE SALES
in years are now on. Again Frears record low prices are in effect on standard brand sheets and cases.
FREARS Troy, N. Y.

Tom S. Wotkyns & Co., Inc.
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Smokeless & High Volatile Bituminous
Tel. 573—3626 Office, 47 Third Street
Yard, 4038 Yard, 3130 7th Ave.

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Vasa's Glove & Hosiery Shop
Established 1914
Carry a complete line of Kid and Fabric Gloves—Kid Gloves repaired and cleaned.
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Here's your chance to buy smart fashions of high quality at the season's lowest prices. Naturally sizes and color ranges are not as complete as at the beginning of the season but you'll still find an unusually large number of smart models from which to choose.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

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Fire & Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

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MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-0133
Just Back of First Citizens Bank

Shop at the
SANITARY SUPER MARKET
"Where the Foods Are Better"
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BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

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Three Days Only
January Clearance Sale
Thursday, Friday and Saturday only—brisk three-day selling of all odd lots, broken size ranges and counter soiled merchandise at reductions of 20% to 50%.
Empsall's

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

The Next Best Thing to a New Car Is a USED CAR by a De Soto Dealer.
NU-BLUE Sunoco
MacMillan Ring-Free Motor Oil
Goodrich Motors, Inc.
302 N. MASSEY STREET PHONE 877

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIAMONDS

$75 $750
Engagement Rings around $100 are featured at Bramley's as well as diamond rings priced in the thousands. At either price you are assured sound value in quality and fine design.
BRAMLEY & CO.
"Registered Jewelers American Gem Society"
199 Main Street

Flowers

for springtime beauty all year round. Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.
White Plains {6331 6330
Hollywood Flower Shoppe
89 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains, N. Y.

La Debutante Shop
features smart selection of Coats—Suits—Dresses
172 Mamaroneck Ave.

The Belle Shop
"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
WARNER'S *Le Gant*
22 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 4034

All Your Musical Needs Can Be Met at
HUNTS LEADING MUSIC HOUSE
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Open Evenings

WHIFFEN ELECTRIC CO
82 MARTINE AVE. W. P. 3100
ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS
MAINTENANCE, LIGHTING
FIXTURES and SUPPLIES

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road White Plains N. Y.

Complete Banking Service
PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
31 Mamaroneck Avenue
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

MOVING
J. H. EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

Your Paint Problems Solved!
Borrow a Copy of the famous Paint and Color Style Guide
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

"STYLE PERFECT" WASHABLE WALL PAPER
135 EAST POST ROAD W. P. 3420

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale!
Coats, Dresses, Suits, Sportswear, Hats, Evening Gowns and Wraps, Lingerie, at Drastic Reductions.
ORAM-KIRCHE Stylists
138 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains

End-of-Year Shoe Sale
Reductions on Men's and Women's SHOES
D. J. Murphy
IN STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
190 Main Street W. P. 1279

YONKERS

DELLWOOD *Creami-Rich* MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 3-6540
52 Lawrence Street

De Roberts
Experts in Permanent Waving
Done by Male Operators Only
47 Main Street • Tel. YON. 3-6433
Open Until 7 P. M.
Friday and Saturday Until 8 P. M.
FREE PARKING SPACE

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
Reductions up to 33⅓%
The Fashion Shop
10 Main Street

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor*

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

A very striking cachet and First Day cover was received from Bermuda on the occasion of the issuance of Bermuda's first airmail

Bermuda first-day cover.

stamp. This stamp was issued December 18th, 1941. It is a seven pence half-penny (7½d) value printed in green, blue, and black

From Ecuador and Dominican Republic.

and pictures a longtail bird flying over one of the island bays. The cachet applied to First Day covers is in violet ink with double lined rectangular frame. It shows a Sunderland and a Consolidated bomber flying towards each other. A large V is in the lower left corner within whose double lines is printed "First Day Cover" and in the notch of the V is the value "7½d." "Bermuda 18th Dec. 1941" appears in the upper right corner.

The current 2½d. blue has been reprinted in an olive-brown frame and border, with a blue center. Recently the Bermuda three penny red stamp was changed to blue to conform to the Universal Postal Convention. As this tended to create confusion with the two pence half penny blue, the latter has now been changed to the brown border.

Stamps From Other Lands

Belgian East Africa—Two values of the new set of stamps for this colony have appeared with the overprint "Ruanda Urundi" in black. The values are the 1.75-francs in orange color and 2.75fr. in ultramarine. The districts Ruanda and Urundi comprise Belgian East Africa and are under the Belgian Congo administration.

Dominican Republic—A new educational stamp has been issued in ½-centavo, brown color and 1c., green, to commemorate the founding of the school system. One inscription on the design reads, "Educatio Populi Suprema Lex Est" (Popular Education is the Supreme Law), another inscription reads, "Campaña Contra el Analfabetismo" (Campaign against Illiteracy), and a third, "Generalissimo Trujillo Iniciador del Grandioso Plan de Mejoramiento Cultural del Pris" (General Trujillo, Initiator of the Great Plan for the Country's Cultural Progress). The torch of light is the center design, with a country schoolhouse at the left and a portrait of General Trujillo at the right.

Ecuador—Four stamps have been released commemorating the First National Periodical Exposition. Two of the stamps, 30-centavos, blue and 1-sucre, orange have been issued for postal use and two, the 3s., rose and 10s., yellow for airmail use. The uniform design pictures the seated figure of Dr. Francisco Javier Eugenio de Santa Cruz y Espejo (1740-96), the first Ecuadoran newspaperman.

Russia — Overprinted provisionals have been received that were in use during the siege at Odessa, due to a shortage of certain values when Odessa was cut off from communication with the rest of Russia. The overprints are on four values of the 1939 issue: 8-kopecs on 5k., red; 10k. on 15k., green; 25k. on 30k., blue and 50k. on 60k., rose.

Care of Your Stamp Collection

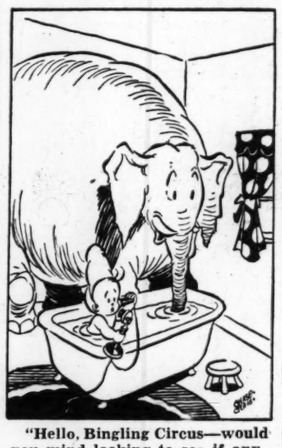
(This is the third in a short series explaining many phases of stamp collecting. The information is of particular value to newcomers to this popular hobby.)

In removing stamps from envelopes or pieces of paper never attempt to peel the stamps off. In almost every instance you will find that they will not come off in good condition. Either some of the paper will still adhere to the stamp or some of the stamp will adhere to the paper. A stamp with a thin spot or tear is almost worthless. The proper procedure is to soak the stamp from the paper either by full or partial emersion in slightly warm water. The method will depend on whether the stamp is used or unused, printed with inks insoluble or soluble in water and also how valuable the stamp is. The more common stamps may easily be removed from paper by allowing them to soak in warm water. Should the paper to which the stamp is attached be colored be sure to use plenty of water and not allow the stamp to remain long in contact with the colored paper as some of the dye from the paper may discolor the paper on which the stamp is printed. Dry these stamps by placing them face down on newspapers, white blotters or other uncolored absorbent paper.

Stamps printed with ink that is soluble or which runs in water, or stamps printed on chalky paper should not be immersed, but the paper to which the stamp is attached should be soaked from the stamp. This may be done by placing the stamp face up on a wet blotter. The moisture will work through the paper and moisten the gum on the back of the stamp so the stamp may be easily peeled from the envelope or paper to which it is attached. Rare or valuable stamps should likewise be treated in this manner. Of course, this procedure will take quite some time to loosen the stamp, but leave it on the wet blotter until the stamp can be easily removed. Do not force the removal for you may injure the stamp.

Mint stamps should be placed face up on a moistened blotter inside a tin box cover. The box is closed and placed on a hot radiator. The steam produced within the tin box will quickly cause the stamp to become loosened and if not left too long the stamp can be removed with part of the gum remaining on the stamp.

Little Chauncey



"Hello, Bingling Circus—would you mind looking to see if anything of yours is missing?"

Brevities

How soon before tinware silently departs from five-and-ten counters for more ostentatious display in jewelry shop windows?

Milwaukee Journal: After a narrow scrutiny of 184 assorted photos of the emperor of Japan, we still don't know what the fellow is thinking about if he is.

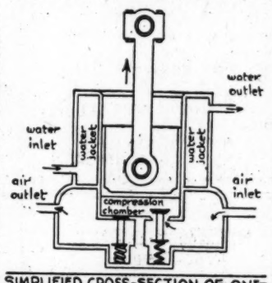
Ryan in Boston Herald: If the laundries should make a broad survey of current scribbles, we bet it would be found that the strategists had completely routed the financiers from the hotel dining room tablecloths.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Large Air Compressors Sometimes Have Water Jackets?

If you have used an ordinary hand pump to inflate a bicycle or an automobile tire you may have noticed that the pumping action made the metal cylinder hot. This heat was, of course, partly due to the friction of the piston or plunger against the walls of the cylinder, but it is chiefly due to the "heat of compression," that is, the heat resulting from compressing the air. When a gas at 32 degrees Fahrenheit is compressed to half its volume, the temperature rises to 188°.

In large air compressors operated by steam or electricity some means of carrying away the heat is necessary. Experiments have been made with injecting a spray of water into the cylinder (a process known as "wet compression")



SIMPLIFIED CROSS-SECTION OF ONE CYLINDER OF AN AIR COMPRESSOR

and with circulating water through the compressor piston. These cooling methods, however, were found to have more disadvantages than advantages and were therefore abandoned.

A modern and more practical method is to provide the cylinder heads and barrels with water jackets. The water jackets are not so much for the cooling of the air as they are to keep the temperature of the cylinder down to where it may be lubricated properly.

An effective way to carry off the heat of compression, and at the same time reduce the power required for the work, is to do the compressing in two or more stages, depending on the total compression to be attained. In this method, each compression stage is water-jacketed and the air is cooled as much as possible between stages.

It has been estimated that if air at atmospheric pressure and a temperature of 60° F. were compressed to 100 pounds pressure without the removal of any of the heat due to compression, the temperature would rise to 485°. If, however, the same amount of compressing were done in two equal water-cooled stages, the temperature would rise to only 245° and a saving of 15 per cent would be effected in the amount of power required for the operation. —W. P. Keasbey

In Lighter Vein

Unabashed

She (critically): "Do you find it hard to keep in step when dancing?"

He: "Not a bit—but the music does put me out sometimes."

Hurrah!

"Who gave the bride away at the wedding?"

"Her little brother. When the bridegroom said 'I do,' Willie yelled: 'Hurrah, Sis, you've got him at last!' "—Answers.

Peculiar Conversations

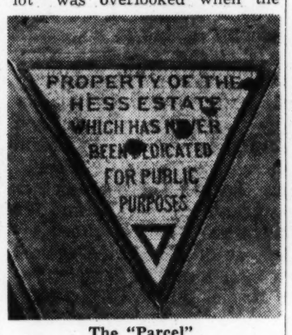
"Had you heard that Whatchacallit's daughter and Whosit's son—the boy that's in the army—were married the other day?"

"Yes," replied the other, "but this is the first time I've heard the real details."

Tiniest Lot?

Tiniest parcel of property in New York City and perhaps in the world is this triangular "lot" only twenty-two inches on each side. It is located at the intersection of Seventh Avenue and Christopher Street in the heart of New York's bustling Greenwich Village section.

Local historians claim that the "lot" was overlooked when the



The "Parcel"

original owner sold a parcel which extended across Christopher Street. If this is so, it's hardly to be wondered at since the layout of streets and avenues in this part of the city follows crooked cowpaths and irregular roads originally laid out by the Dutch in the seventeenth century.

At any rate, the Hess estate is paying taxes on its twenty-two-inch "lot" although they hardly know what to do with it. It's not even large enough for a telephone booth.

Monitor Camera Club from Bill Foster, Los Angeles

Stop, Look, and Listen

A strange trio halt in their tracks for the photographer.

Who Is This?

By Frank P. Foster, II

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

This famous American novelist, whose first name is Newton, was born in 1869. Recently he produced a story about his own boyhood which was delightful reading. He is particularly adept in presenting the point of view of the youngster in his teens. One of the first books he had published was a beautifully written novelette of a French nobleman in disguise.

(Score . . . 100)

This popular author was born in Indianapolis, educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and at Purdue and Princeton Universities and, aside from serving a term in the Indiana House of Representatives, has devoted himself to writing since the appearance of his first novel in 1899.

(Score . . . 75)

This man's summer residence is not far from Old Orchard, Maine. In addition to novels, he writes plays and moving picture stories.

(Score . . . 25)

(Answer Appears Elswhere on This Page)

Daily Quotation

THAT grounded maxim, so rife and celebrated in the mouths of wisest men, that to the public good private respects must yield.—MILTON.

Daily Anecdote

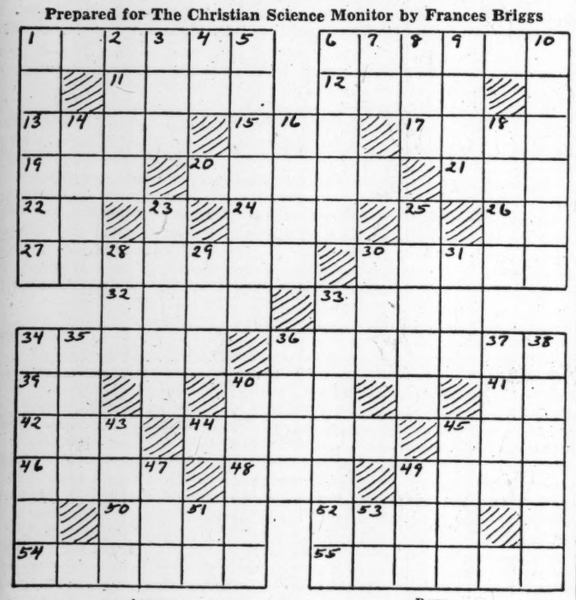
"Soapy Sam"

Bishop Samuel Wilberforce was a man of great personal charm and eloquence. He took an active part in the debates in the House of Lords, holding his views with great tenacity and defending them strenuously. This earned him political enemies, though he was personally a model of rectitude and there never was the slightest reflection on his integrity. The Bishop was well aware that his political opponents had nicknamed him "Soapy Sam." One day a very young lady admirer of the Bishop was overcome by curiosity and asked him flatly, "Please, sir, why do people call you 'Soapy Sam'?" The Bishop smiled broadly and replied, "Because, my dear, when I get into hot water, I always come out clean!"

Answer—Who Is This? Newton Booth Tarkington

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What Italian city is celebrated for its beautiful glassware?
6—What is name of family whose lives are depicted in "Pride and Prejudice"?
11—At the top.
12—What city of Pennsylvania is on lake of same name?
13—Stand up.
15—Springfield is capital of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
17—What is a prairie breaker?
19—Obtained.
20—What is a synonym of "nimble"?
21—To be situated.
22—Symbol for illinium is what?
24—A monopodous creature would have how many feet?
26—Lira (abbr.).
27—What is a crested plover of Europe, Asia, and northern Africa?
30—A brazier works in what?
32—What do you call a rajah's wife?
33—What is the waste land on which heather grows?
34—Would you plant, spend, or roast a kopeck?
36—What ornaments a fez (pl.)?
39—Symbol for aluminum is what?
40—What is an enclosed place used for storage?
41—Where is Dubuque (abbr.)?
42—Grassy meadow is what?
44—Who composed "The Bohemian Girl"?
45—Male of a turkey is what?
46—What is a weathercock?
48—What is a varying weight of India?
49—What are instruments for producing artificial currents of air?
50—What would you expect to get from the Havas agency?
52—What is the first name of Ludwig, famous biographer?
54—What is an arcaded bridge?
55—Who is a king of Scotland in Shakespeare's "Macbeth"?

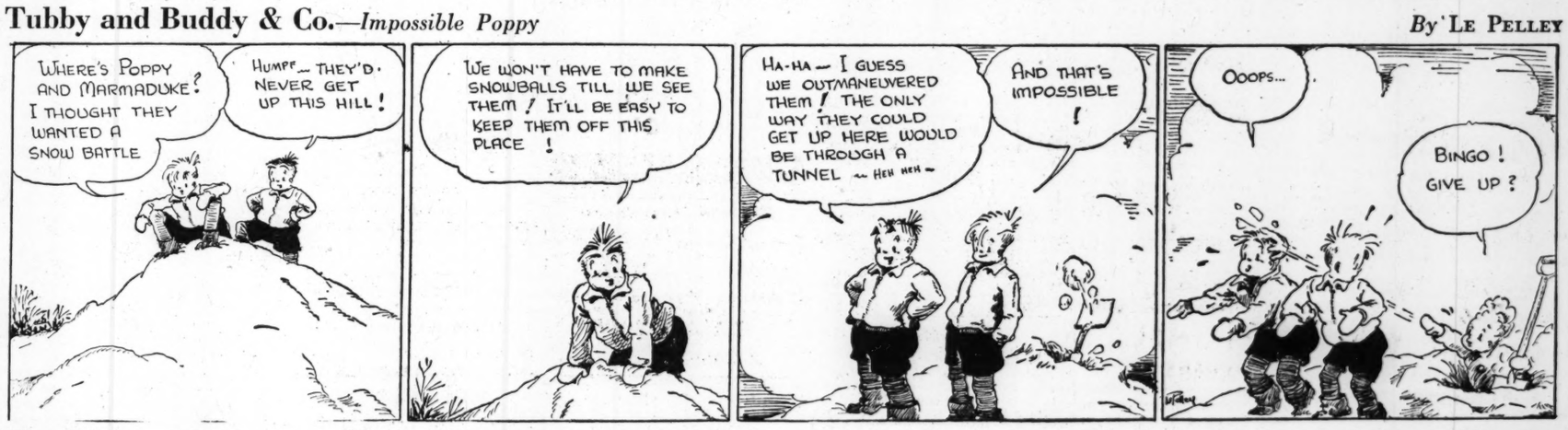
Down

1—Mantua is celebrated as birthplace of what poet?
2—What American caricaturist was born in Bavaria in 1840?
3—What is a suffix used in adjectives and verbs?
4—County (abbr.).
5—What name is given to sons of seven Grecian heroes who laid siege to Thebes?
6—What is first name of Miss Watling in "Gone With the Wind"?
7—What is a suffix used to form nouns?
8—Little pinch or bite.
9—What is a diminutive of Eleanor?
10—Minarets are what?
14—What is a city of Kansas?
16—What is a large marine fish of northern Europe and Greenland?
18—Lubricates.
23—Large water birds.
25—What is frozen dew or vapor?
28—What is a prefix denoting "before"?
29—What is a country of southern Asia (abbr.)?
30—What is a genus of ruminant quadrupeds?
31—Exist.
33—Astarte is beloved by whom in Byron's poem?
34—What is a tray on which anything is presented?
35—Excuse.
36—What is a thin slab of baked clay used for roofing?
37—What creature is sculptured out of face of a rock at Lucerne?
38—What judge of Israel was famed for his wonderful strength?
40—Who sings role of King Henry in "Lohengrin"?
43—What is first name of Tolstoy's well-known heroine?
45—What is a variety of soapstone?
47—Snakelike fish.
49—What is paddlelike process of an aquatic animal?
51—Weight (abbr.).
53—What is 12th letter of Greek alphabet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

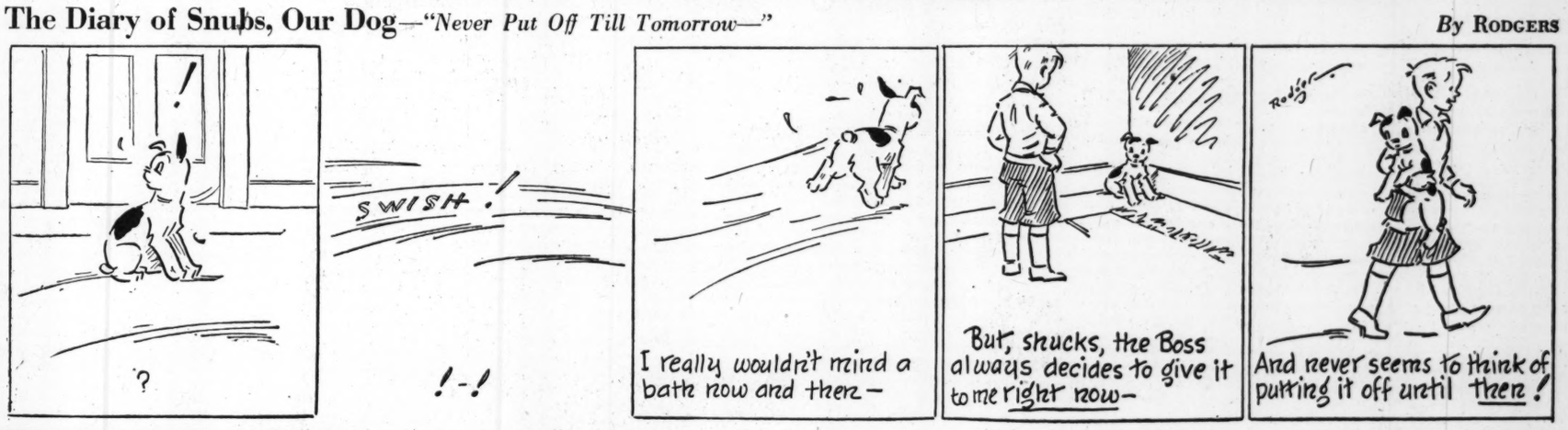
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Impossible Poppy*

By Le Pelley


WHERE'S POPPY AND MARMADUKE? I THOUGHT THEY WANTED A SNOW BATTLE
HUMPF— THEY'D NEVER GET UP THIS HILL!
WE WON'T HAVE TO MAKE SNOWBALLS TILL WE SEE THEM! IT'LL BE EASY TO KEEP THEM OFF THIS PLACE!
HA-HA— I GUESS WE OUTMANEUVERED THEM! THE ONLY WAY THEY COULD GET UP HERE WOULD BE THROUGH A TUNNEL — HEH HEH —
AND THAT'S IMPOSSIBLE!
OOOPS...
BINGO! GIVE UP?

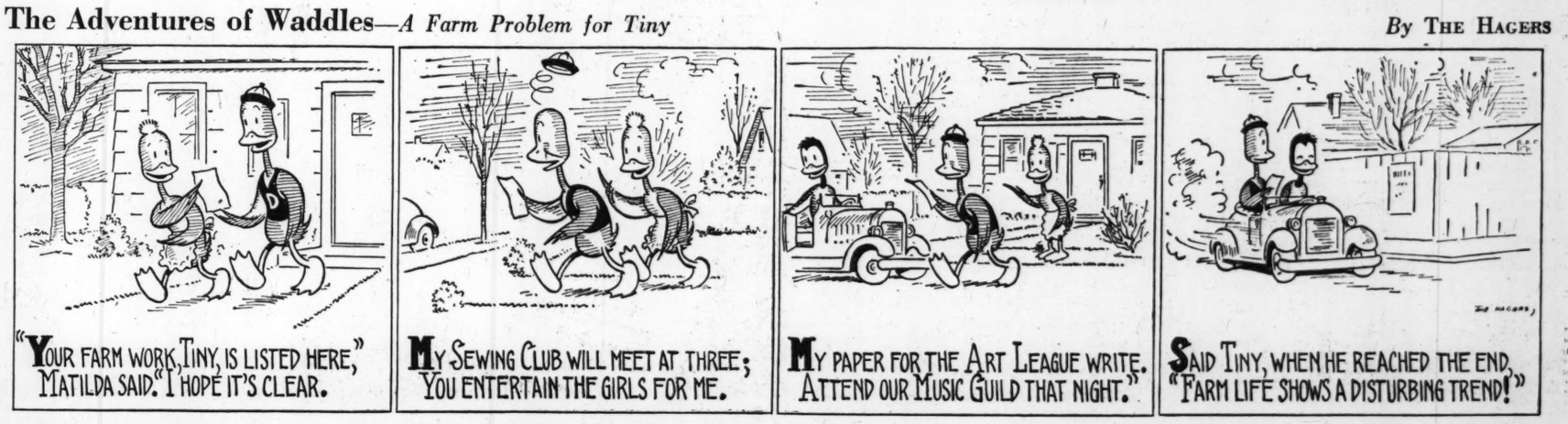
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*"Never Put Off Till Tomorrow—"*

By Rodgers


!
SWISH!
?
!-!
I really wouldn't mind a bath now and then—
But, shucks, the Boss always decides to give it to me right now—
And never seems to think of putting it off until then!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Farm Problem for Tiny*

By The Hagers


"YOUR FARM WORK, TINY, IS LISTED HERE," MATILDA SAID. "I HOPE IT'S CLEAR.
MY SEWING CLUB WILL MEET AT THREE; YOU ENTERTAIN THE GIRLS FOR ME.
MY PAPER FOR THE ART LEAGUE WRITE. ATTEND OUR MUSIC GUILD THAT NIGHT."
SAID TINY, WHEN HE REACHED THE END, "FARM LIFE SHOWS A DISTURBING TREND!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

You Can't *Buy* Victory

In a budget message sketching for Congress and the American people a fiscal blueprint of the necessary war effort, President Roosevelt properly dealt in dollars. Necessarily too, he talked of taxes. For many Americans double taxes may be the best immediate gauge of what they must do to win the war. And in the diplomatic scales $59,000,000,000 weighs something with friend and foe alike. Yet you can't buy victory. Not with dollars.

You can't buy victory with silver and gold. Or even with steel and aluminum. Even Winston Churchill's tears and toil will not suffice—unless the price is paid in time. Britain has lost one fight after another because it had not turned pounds into planes—in time. Americans at Wake Island gave tears and toil without buying victory. In the Philippines there is defeat although in America there is steel and aluminum enough to have girded the islands with ships and planes and guns.

Neville Chamberlain said that the democracies' financial resources assured them victory. Adolf Hitler said Germany's gold was the work of its people. So far, that work, put into weapons in advance, has been winning the war. America has the money—or rather the materials and the potential labor represented by $59,000,000,000 and later installments—which can turn the tide of battle. But so far it has not even 59,000,000,000 cartwheels to throw at the Axis.

America has steel and aluminum, it has machine tools—half the world's supply—it has skill and ingenuity and a spirit of sacrifice which can win the war. But these must be translated into weapons and the weapons transported and used on the crucial fronts. It is imperative that Americans realize that this behemoth budget is only the blueprint of victory. They had already appropriated more than $60,000,000,000 but had turned only some $15,000,000,000 into effective weapons.

The job isn't done by setting down figures in budget estimates or appropriation bills. That is the necessary beginning, but the sooner the American people realize it is only the beginning, the sooner they will do the work and make the sacrifices which will give the men in the front lines the weapons for which they beg.

Mr. Roosevelt is overwhelmingly right when he says it is not enough to turn out merely "a few more planes, a few more tanks" than the Axis enemies. America must "outproduce them overwhelmingly." The sooner it does so the sooner peace will be won. Every hour of work, every ounce of material, every sacrifice of non-essentials, represented in the war budget will contribute. It is going to be necessary to carry through drastic measures to turn American production and consumption from non-war to war goods.

It is well that the Government plans to pay so much of the cost as it goes and that the people's purchasing power is going to be drained so largely into the taxes outlined by Mr. Roosevelt. More will be needed, particularly excess profits taxes. Also some system of compulsory saving along the British lines will be useful. Much more rationing may be necessary.

Certainly America cannot buy victory along the lines it has been following, putting boom profits and boom wages into more motorcars and silk stockings. It can buy victory by putting all the resources, all the materials and labor, all the fire and fortitude represented by that $59,000,000,000 budget into effective war making.

John B. "Polices" Himself

The liquor industry's endeavor to "merit, assure, and safeguard a favorable opinion" of itself may appear to be a worthy effort at self-improvement. But the very fact that it proposes to set up a $260,000 organization of inspectors to assist authorities in policing its business is a striking commentary upon the industry's inherent anti-social nature.

Liquor Industries, Inc., as the new clean-up group calls itself, proposes to "co-operate with military, civic, and civilian defense authorities in dealing with conditions *brought on by the war.*" The italics are ours. The situation is ludicrously remindful of the old poem about the hard drinker who suffered from this, that, and the other ailment and laid his condition variously to the weather, his wife's cooking, his boss's disposition, and almost everything else. "But," the last line of every verse would say, "he never blamed the booze."

"Conditions brought on by the war" doubtless include beer canteens in Army camps where boys may drink themselves silly and their pockets empty, and the gin mills in near-by towns which serve uniformed men as long as they have a nickel. During World War One—and ever since the early days of this century, the liquor industry might be reminded—no liquor of any kind was permitted inside an Army post, and surrounding areas were policed.

If the Army authorities and Congress were doing what might be expected of them in the way of protecting the young men serving in the armed forces, it is doubtful whether a situation would arise in which the liquor industry felt called upon to aid the authorities. The best piece of policing the liquor makers could perform would be to stop profiteering on human misery.

"Let's Meet the Challenge"

Boston has the honor of being the first city in the United States to conduct a campaign for the support of wartime activities in conjunction with its Community Fund. The metropolitan area has been put on its mettle to meet the challenge.

Not everyone can go to the firing line bearing a gun, driving a tank, or flying a plane. But everyone can do his bit toward building up the morale of the American fighting forces and helping to carry aid to those at the front and to the people of war-devastated communities. Aside from all this, there must be "soldiers at home" to conduct necessary normal activities, among which are many works of charity and civilian service.

The Greater Boston United War Fund is asking for $7,600,000 this year. This includes the American Red Cross, the local Soldiers and Sailors' Committee, serving men on leave, and the United Service Organizations, which provides recreational opportunity for uniformed men at camps and bases, as well as the 215 voluntary agencies of the Greater Boston Community Fund.

Support of these agencies is a recognized patriotic duty. Moreover, "thoughtful giving" provides the opportunity for the subscriber to designate the agency which is to benefit from his pledge. In view of the need of the moment, the United War Fund has appropriately chosen as its slogan, "Let's Meet the Challenge."

The Crimea and Ankara

The latest military reports from Moscow telling of the Russians re-crossing the straits of Kerch and forecasting the clearing of the Crimea, may prove more important than all the successes around Moscow.

For the Crimea is the key to the Black Sea, and the Black Sea could be, in German hands, the key to the Caucasus, if not to Turkey and the Near East. Russian success in the Crimea cannot be blamed by Berlin on "General Winter." Nor is German retreat likely to be an "intentional withdrawal." The Nazis have been withdrawing some forces from Russia and the expectation is that they will be used in a new drive. But the most likely place for that drive is Turkey. And unless Ankara has completely hoodwinked London and Washington, Berlin needs every victory it can get on Turkey's flanks, in the Mediterranean and Black Seas.

Greece, Bulgaria, Crete, Rumania, even Libya provided military leverage for diplomatic pressures on Turkey. Nazi progress around the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov increased those pressures. Reverses in Libya and Crimea ease them. They make less likely a diplomatic coup by which the Dardanelles might be opened to Axis ships and Turkish airports to Axis planes.

If Ambassador von Papen's gifts to President Inonu could have bought Turkey's submission, Nazi troops might soon be standing on the borders of Syria and Iran—and at Batum, 200 miles closer to Baku's oil than they have ever been. But there is every evidence that Turkey is standing firm. There is evidence that Britain and America are lend-leasing some support. Washington is transferring Ambassador Steinhardt from Moscow to Ankara in another effort to help Turkey resist Axis pressures. And a Russian reconquest of the Crimea may remove the earlier danger that a German drive into the Near East via Turkey would start with a diplomatic conquest of Ankara.

Now that the children have gone back to school, a number of householders hope to be able to catch up with the plots of the radio soap serials.

Wasn't it President Roosevelt who said that in the waging of a successful war, Americans must be both resourceful and tire-less?

Australia Among Friends

Many things that are deeply inevitable look merely mysterious to those who do not understand: Axis leaders will probably be mystified by recent developments in relations among members of the British Commonwealth since the entry of the United States into the war, and particularly since the formation of a unified command in the Pacific.

The free peoples concerned know that the explanation lies in a commonalty of ideals which remain fixed even while other national interests may fluctuate. As soon as the United States assumed its full share in the guardianship of these ideals, not one gap but many gaps in their defense were closed.

Australia's position illustrates the point. It is no secret that Australians have for some time been less than satisfied with the efforts Britain had made to secure them against the Japanese menace. They could hardly escape the logic of Britain's position that the Pacific was a secondary theater of war in the conflict against Hitlerism. Nevertheless, some Australians felt that London was placing too little emphasis on Dominion defense.

This opinion found sharp expression in the New Year's message of Prime Minister Curtin of Australia, an Australian editorial comment on which appears in another column on this page. Now Mr. Curtin is able to note with satisfaction that the American Navy will serve in the "Australasian station." Australian opinion appears further satisfied by the important measures taken in setting up a unified command under General Wavell for the Pacific.

As Mr. Curtin's address rather pointedly suggested, Australia and the United States are drawing closer together. Defense of the Pacific against Axis aggression must be largely implemented by the United States. Military co-operation cannot be entirely without political consequences. These consequences, however, do not include Australia's drifting out of the orbit of the British Commonwealth.

Such a development is not an aim of the United States. It is precluded by an even more fundamental development—the increasing gravitation between the United States and Great Britain.

Mallory Browne of this newspaper's London bureau has pointed out that "it is an acknowledged fact that Australia, New Zealand and Canada never feel so close to Britain as when Britain itself is united with the United States." Part of the answer to the riddle that may bother the Axis is the volume of new resources which American entry into the war will place at the disposal of the anti-Axis front. But there is another answer, too, that needs no explanation to free peoples.

Our Readers Say—

"The Star-Spangled Banner"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems to be the desire of some persons to discard our National Anthem and replace it with something more simple. The words of our anthem were written under circumstances which impressed the author deeply. It would be impossible to find anything to take its place unless similarly inspired. That which is born of such inspiration must ever speak deeply to the heart.

It has also been said the music of our anthem is not musical and is unsingable, that only a comparatively few persons know it or can sing it.

Perhaps we have not yet grown to the full message of this anthem. It speaks of something deeper, finer, broader than is at first realized. It is a symbol of our country itself, of liberty and freedom, of courage and strength.

Liberty and freedom are not appreciated by some and they do not rise to the mental heights of praising the "land of the free." There are those whose hearts as well as their voices rise in glorious attainment of freedom on that high note on which others may be silent. Is not that high note a symbol of the goal for which we strive?

Though the voices do not all find the ability to sing with ease the broad range which our anthem requires, the hearts of each citizen may follow in loving gratitude the fullness which is expressed.

May our hearts, if not our voices, never cease singing the National Anthem.

Hamburg, N. Y. MRS. GRACE L. PLATT

Generation to Generation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article, "The Conquest of America: How Nazis Plan to Achieve It," by Paul Wohl, in the Monitor, has given the public valuable information of the German-Schlieffen plan No. 2, for the invasion of the United States by Germany. The plan isn't new but is as applicable today, with slight modifications, as it was when Count von Schlieffen prepared it on the basis of military knowledge when he was chief of the German General Staff from 1891-1906, and it remains the standard work for a German invasion.

The von Schlieffen plan proclaims that war is the greatest achievement that Germany can aspire to, and the teaching of conquest seems impressed on the German mind from generation to generation.

Denver, Colo. AUGUST FAST

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Good Instructor

Coupons Encourage Mending and "Madeovers"

LONDON

I think there are very few people in England who haven't said during the last two years—"When this war is over, I'll turn on every light in the house and let them all show!" For you can hardly realize, until you experience it, the oppressiveness of a rigidly enforced black-out. . . .

I dare say you wonder how we manage with our clothes rationing. Well, most people's experience seems to be that until you begin to *use* your coupons, there they are, in nice unserried rows in your book, and you wonder what there is to complain about. But, just begin to use them, and you seem hardly to have begun a day's normal shopping before they have melted away in the most alarming fashion!

When you realize that every pair of stockings and every pair of gloves takes a pair of precious coupons, and that a pair of shoes takes five, you start mending your stockings, carrying your gloves to save wearing them out, and sending your shabby old shoes to be mended. Every undergarment takes at least three or four coupons, wool dresses eleven, and silk ones seven.

A heavy winter coat for a man takes sixteen coupons, fifteen for a woman. And even an unlined mackintosh takes nine. So, as each person only has sixty-six coupons for a whole twelve months, it's no good being reckless. Nothing seems to be exempt—even handkerchiefs, ties and scarves take coupons.

People are learning to be very clever at making over old dresses. I don't believe you'd think us very shabby if you suddenly walked through London—but you *would* notice quite a lot of obviously mended stockings.

MURIEL

LONDON

I dare say you know only three were saved from the Hood, the battle cruiser that was sunk by the Bismarck, and now I hear that only one has survived. The one who was saved is perfectly well and he says it was spiritual understanding that protected and saved him. Just before he started that voyage, his mother asked someone who was helping her to see her boy. She talked to him and gave him the Ninety-first Psalm to put in his pocket and read when he could; and she tried to explain the protection he could claim by understanding it. The boy says it is that that saved him. He clung to a piece of wood for two hours till he was picked up, and he did not even have a scratch.

We hear of many wonderful cases of protection. J. B.

(Excerpts from letters from England to an American cousin.)

A plane has just been brought down near by. I did not run out to see them take the German pilot. I sat still and prayed for him, for I know his mother is probably thinking about him, as I do about my grandson in the R. A. F. . . .

Yes, bombs have fallen in our suburban home garden outside of London, but we seem to get used to them. . . . I used to be nervous and wait up for bombs—but how silly. One might as well go to bed and try to sleep. . . .

I have taken in a family, a mother and small babe and two girls, twins, just old enough to go to school. They seem so grateful to get away from their bombed home in London. The father spends week ends here.

(The following is part of a letter written to fellow alumnae of Dana Hall by Mrs. Lois Day Allan, wife of Capt. William Allan.)

We are not letting ourselves worry about the various problems that may arise in caring for a baby in wartime. Yellow turnip juice will be, according to the experts, a good substitute for orange juice.

In response to a radio appeal, we turned to pig-farming as the best way we could assist in the war effort. We bought four breeding sows, and soon, with their offspring, we had a pig population of thirty-six!

In February, 1940, "Jock" [Captain Allan's brother] was commissioned to the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. In April he was sent abroad, and on June 6th was taken prisoner. It was not until the middle of August that we learned, through the Red Cross, that he was a prisoner in Germany, alive and well!

Fortunately, he can and does receive any number of letters from us, and unlimited numbers of letters and parcels from U. S. A. At first "Jock" was in Oflag VII C, which is the camp much talked about because of over-crowded conditions. He escaped from there in September, only to be recaptured. Thus it was that on his twenty-third birthday he began a period of twenty-four days on bread and water in solitary confinement. Later on he was moved to his present camp which is Oflag IV C in the Stuttgart area. This camp, especially for "naughty boys," most of whom had tried to escape from other camps, proves to be a more agreeable one as Jock says the spirit of this group is fine, and they are more congenial with the particular German officers in command. We know he would appreciate hearing from you as arrival of letters seems to be the most important event in a prisoner's life.

Jock seems to be as happy as possible. What more fortunate interest and hobby could he have had than languages when he is now surrounded by a group of British, Polish, Czech, and French prisoners in a German Camp? The men have organized themselves along university lines, giving each other lectures, each on his particular subject.

(Extract from a letter from Lady Sybil Colefax to Gaspar Bacon, co-chairman of the British War Relief Society, Boston.)

LONDON

I am sending you a few letters, in many cases very humble ones, but I am sure they will show you how universal is the feeling of gratitude felt. The letter from Mrs. J—— C—— is rather touching. It is a fact that one of the most serious losses is that of artificial teeth! In the case of a bombing these useful objects often are lost and the cost of replacing them is frightfully heavy.

I don't want to close this letter without mentioning the wonderful fleet of Queen's Messengers—the big mobile kitchens—144 of which you have donated to this country, and which now stand ready in each district to go immediately to the succor of any bombed-out town.

They have great water tanks behind, which not only help with the cooking, but, to give you a very important detail, there are hundreds of people to whom a wash is really a blessing after bad nights—for gas and water mains almost always are destroyed—and each kitchen affords facilities for the feeding of at least five hundred people at a time. SYBIL COLEFAX

The Wide Horizon

Australia and the War

[*Extracts from an editorial in* The Sydney Morning Herald *of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.*]

In many respects Prime Minister Curtin's "realism," as expressed in his New Year's message, is not without its value, particularly if it be reflected in the Government's own preparations to place Australia on a war footing. That has still, by Curtin's own admissions, to be accomplished.

With much of what Curtin said, especially regarding the urgent need for Australia to awake to the full realization of the dangers threatening her and the effort required, if she is to play her proper part in averting them, there will be general agreement. Nor will there be any dissent regarding Curtin's insistence on the importance of the Pacific theater of war. But it is quite unnecessary for him to barb that insistence with remarks which could only be interpreted as reflections on Britain's effort in this world-wide struggle and the value of our traditional relationships towards her.

Such reflections are bound to give offense, as they have given offense, to great numbers of people here and elsewhere. It requires no great perspicacity to perceive that we must look largely towards the United States and Russia for assistance in the fight against Hitler and his new venomous ally, Japan. But what Curtin overlooked is the fact that these nations and the Empire countries are allies now in the common cause, that the war is one and indivisible, and that Britain is as assuredly defending our shores in the battles of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean as the American fleet may be relied upon to help defend us in the Pacific.

* * *

Curtin had a good case to argue in behalf of fuller Australian participation in the framing of high strategic policy, and he could have done it with Australian opinion solidly behind him if he had delivered himself less clumsily. Australia undoubtedly has the right to have a voice in the conduct of this war, particularly as it affects the Pacific. . . .

Curtin's concept of the war with Japan as "not being a phase of the struggle with the Axis Powers, but a new war" is strange—since the other Powers are pledged wholly toward the contrary view. The eyes of Australia are naturally fixed upon the Japanese inroads on the Philippines, Malaya, the Indies, and the fight for Singapore. This will decide much of what the coming year holds for us, but we should not remain blind to all that the Allied conferences in Washington have decided to risk elsewhere in deciding to make the defense of Singapore a vital Anglo-American concern. . . .

Though the Pacific is becoming by far the most immediate and important theater of the war for Australia, it would be as erroneous to attempt to divorce the battle there from the war as a whole, as to subordinate it to the other theaters. America who has the greatest stake in the Pacific, and upon whom the main burden of waging the struggle there must necessarily rest, has not fallen into either error, and neither in the United States nor in Britain would Australians wish to have the impression created that they are more concerned with ensuring their own immunity from attack than the defeat of the whole Axis conspiracy.

* * *

What does Curtin mean by his statement, "without any inhibitions of any kind I make it quite clear that Australia looks towards America, free of any pangs as to our traditional links of kinship towards the United Kingdom"? Such an avowal will likely be read with as much surprise in America as resentment in Britain. It implies, doubtless unwittingly, that the value of British association has so far diminished for Australia in this emergency that we must turn qualmless towards the United States. This implication will unhappily be heightened by the pointed fashion wherein Curtin relegates to a subordinate place the influence of Britain in Pacific strategy—Britain, whose money built the base at Singapore and whose armed forces are primarily responsible for its present defense.

Curtin could have chosen much happier phrases wherein to express his belief, which nobody contests, that America must lead and in the main provide for democracies' fighting forces in the Pacific. She will do so, as the Washington conferences are making clear, in accordance with war strategy jointly devised and directed by Allied leaders—strategy which aims at the complete defeat of Axis aggressors in every continent and on every ocean.

See Editorial, "Australia Among Friends," in Column 3.

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